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THE DELIA TIMES

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An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

Vol. XXII, No. 20 — DELIA, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1940 — $2.00 Per Year. Five Cents a Copy

Suspect In Farmers' Store Robbery Held

A man arrested by R.C.M.P. in connection with the safe blowing at the Farmers' Co-operative Store, appeared before Magistrate J. H MacIntyre at Drumheller on Saturday, May 4. He was charged with being in possession of a $20.00 bill alleged to have been part of the loot secured in the robbery.

The manager of the store, Joseph T. Armstrong, gave evidence and stated that the $20 00 bill was the property of Alberta Pool Elevators, being part of a parcel of money sent from the Bank of Montreal to Delia on April 19. Numbers of the bills stolen had been taken by Mr. Armstrong, and a list furnished to merchants and others.

The accused, Philip Meagher, also known as Geo. Murphy, was committed for trial after the preliminary hearing.

FARRELL LAKE NEWS

On Friday night, May 3rd, the neighborhood young people gathered at the school for a dance. This was put on for Mr. and Mrs. Bob Stoness, who are leaving shortly. A good time was had by all, and Mr. and Mrs. Stoness were presented with a clock from their many friends in these parts.

John Olsen has purchased a new Massey-Harris tractor.

Dave Shand's son is in the Drumheller hospital, being treated for injuries received from a fall several weeks ago. We hope that he will be well again soon.

On Sunday, May 5th, the Ladies' Aid and other members of the community met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. Stoness, as a farewell gesture. The younger members of the group, led by Sarah McMurchy, entertained those present with singing and music. After a short program, Mrs. William Diegel presented Mrs. Stoness with a pyrex coffee pot, and two nice cups on behalf of the Ladies' Aid. Mrs. Stoness spoke a few words of appreciation, and an enjoyable afternoon was ended over the delightful lunch and a bit of a visit together.

The bridge spanning the coulee, north of Olsen's, that was so badly washed out, is again passable.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ridley entertained on a large scale on Sunday last. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Jim Wilson and family, Mrs. I. Benman and her mother (who is a visitor from Brandon), Mr. and Mrs. M. Mennie, Betty Benman, and Mr. J. Beaton.

Mr. and Mrs Claud Heidt entertained Mr. and Mrs R. Dechenne and family on Sunday last.

On Wednesday and Thursday a number of neighbors took their trucks and gave Bob Stoness a hand to move to his new farm, five miles south of Delia.

Special to the 30-DAY FARES

PACIFIC COAST

From stations in Ontario (Port Arthur, Armstrong and west), Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta (Edson and east).

Every FRIDAY, SATURDAY and SUNDAY

MAY 31 TO SEPT. 29

Return Limit—30 days
Stopovers allowed en route

Clean, comfortable air-conditioned trains

Appetizing, reasonably priced meals in the Dining Car

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CANADIAN NATIONAL

NAZIS FAIL TO SECURE BULLION

A news item reporting that Norway's gold reserve of $132,000,000 had been sent to England for safekeeping, after being transported from place to place by the fleeing Norwegian government, reveals that this is the second time the Nazis have failed to secure the most precious loot coveted by outlaws.

When the Nazis over-ran Poland an effort, which eventually succeeded, was made to save the gold in the Bank of Poland from the advancing enemy. The amount was roughly $100,000,000, and its weight seventy-five tons. The story is told in a publication based on the official report by Col. Adam Koc who organized the adventure, and by Col. Ignacy Matuszewski, who led it.

An expedition of fifteen buses left Warsaw on Sept. 10 for Sniatyn, on the Roumanian frontier, but there was a leakage to the Gestapo. However, the weather was too bad for air attack to be possible.

At Sniatyn the gold was loaded into a train, which had to go over a trestle bridge into Roumania. Mines and time bombs were found under the bridge.

Relying on the possibility that the expedition had travelled faster than the Nazis had calculated for their time bombs, Col. Matuszewski ordered the train to proceed. It crossed safely, but thirty minutes later the bridge blew up.

Constanza, on the Black Sea, was reached in eighteen hours, and there an American-owned tanker, sailing under the British flag with British officers and a Roumanian-Bulgarian crew, was waiting. The Gestapo, however, had seen to it that the crew was aware of the nature of the cargo and of the threat of Russian submarines lying in wait. The crew deserted to a man.

The Polish party, armed with engine-room wrenches and guns, scoured the docks and like the press gangs of old, duly returned with a crew. The sea journey to Istanbul was made in twenty-nine hours.

There, Col. Matuszewski tried to obtain a special train to Beirut in Syria, where three French cruisers were to receive the gold. The railway demanded $30,000 in cash—a sum neither Col. Matuszewski nor the Polish Consul could produce.

The money was eventually lent by an American oil company, and on Sept. 19 the gold train left for Beirut. Thence the French cruisers took it to Toulon, which was reached on Sept. 27. Next day eight lorries drove the gold from the Gare St. Lazare in Paris to the Bank of France.

U. F. W. A.

An interesting meeting of the Delia U.F.W.A. was held on Thursday afternoon, April 25, with Mrs W. L. Carter, president, presiding.

Following preliminary opening—minutes and financial statement were presented, and passed as read.

A donation was made to the Dime Fund in aid of the Junior U.F.A. work. Mrs Lowe read a paper on Horticulture, prepared by Mrs Williamson.

Correspondence having been dealt with, Mrs Lowe as program convener for April, then took the chair and called on Mrs. Kestner, who gave a very interesting and instructive paper on Woman's Franchise. The junior Wilson sisters and Jessie Battle presented a pleasing interlude of musical numbers. Mrs. Lowe gave an interesting account of Life in Africa, and read some favorite poems.

The May meeting will be held on 30th of the month, to which all are cordially invited.

Meeting adjourned to partake of a lovely lunch served by Mrs. R. Gibson.

Province Moves To Obtain Provincial Bank

Renewed steps have been started by the provincial government to introduce a private bill at the parliamentary session, opening May 16, authorizing establishment of a provincial bank.

Agents at Ottawa have been instructed to renew application for a bank charter, as the first steps, initiated last January before the dissolution of the last parliament, were nullified by that dissolution.

Wedding Bells

BARR—BACKUS

At a small informal wedding, Miss Kathlyn Backus, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Oron Backus, of Seahurst Park, Seattle, became the bride of Charles Melville Barr, son of Mrs Charles M. Barr, of Kirkland, in the First Baptist Church. The Rev. Harold V. Jensen performed the ceremony. Pink and white tulips decorated the church.

The bride wore a navy blue suit with a white silk pique piping and white silk blouse. Her white turban was trimmed with a drape of blue chiffon. With it she wore gardenias.

Mrs. Kenneth K. Dean was her sister's only attendant. She wore a navy suit with an orchid corsage. Ernest Oehman was best man.

A reception for both families and intimate friends of the couple was held at the Washington Athletic Club. Pink and white was carried out in the decorations of snapdragons and tulips.

The newlyweds boarded the late afternoon airplane for Vancouver, B.C. They plan to spend a month in Honolulu in May.

Mrs. Barr is a graduate of Mount Royal College, Calgary, and of the Chalif School of the Dance, in New York City. Her husband was graduated from Pennsylvania State College, and is a member of Chi Phi fraternity and Tau Beta Phi, engineering honorary.

DELIA LADIES' AID

The regular meeting of the Delia Ladies' Aid was held in the annex of the United Church on May 2nd, with Mrs. Henry Moore in the chair.

There was considerable discussion about the purchase of pews for the church. The funds for this purpose are voluntary, and contributions will be greatly appreciated.

Everyone is asked to remember the sale of home cooking to be held in the meat market.

Mrs. Armstrong read a poem, which was a worth while lesson indeed, and was much enjoyed.

The meeting closed with the Mizpah benediction and the hostesses, Mesdames Hoy and Lees, served a dainty lunch.

Canadian Red Cross Society

(ALBERTA DIVISION)

Since February 1 the Alberta Red Cross Divisional Headquarters has shipped 204 cases of war and relief supplies for transfer to Great Britain. The last shipment of 56 cases went out Saturday.

This latest shipment included 2,448 pairs of socks, 774 pairs of pyjamas, 2 020 sweaters, 1,454 scarves, 1,020 pairs of wristlets, 372 pairs of mitts, 550 pneumonia jackets, 360 bed pads, 1,880 abdominal binders, 924 sling binders, 753 bed gowns, 1,572 pillow cases, 168 sheets, 1,872 T bandages, 888 surgical towels, 1,068 hot water bottle covers, 840 personal property bags, 492 ice bag covers — a total of 18,925 articles, and the fifth case shipment.

In addition there were shipped 859 articles of clothing for Finnish relief, and 754 for Polish relief.

Argentine Crop Prospects

Argentina has been experiencing wet weather. This is undesirable, as the present is corn harvesting time in that country. A hugh corn crop is anticipated there.

Roumanian Wheat

The Roumanian government has declared an embargo on new contract wheat exports. This action is apt to be given material consideration by the trade as it confirms the damage done by the severe winter abroad, and the possibilities that Roumania may be drawn into the war.

SOY BEANS

Lethbridge Experimental Station Weekly Letter.

In past years, soy beans have been looked upon in Southern Alberta as a crop worthy of little investigation, but as one which was never likely to fill any important place in our scheme of agriculture. They require much the same climatic conditions as corn in order to give best results. This being the case, the question of the proper variety to choose is of great importance, as there is a vast difference in the habit of growth and time of maturity of different varieties, but regardless of which variety is chosen, yields considerably lower than those obtained in hot climates must be expected.

If soy beans do become important in Southern Alberta, particularly on irrigated land, it will be for grain production, for as a hay crop they cannot compete with alfalfa.

When soy beans are grown for grain in the United States, or in other places where they are one of the important crops, they are used for many different purposes. Soy bean oil is probably the most important product made from them, and soy bean oil meal is one of the most important by products. It is a very high protein food, containing over 40 per cent protein, and is used in the feeding of different classes of livestock. Manufacturing companies market it in the ground form or in pellets of different sizes. It is used in making fox foods and other special foods which call for a high percentage of protein.

In the last five years industry has been using plastics to a much greater extent. These are made chiefly from soy beans, cow's milk and carbolic acid. Plastics are finding a much wider use today in the manufacturing of articles of different kinds, but particularly of household equipment. Since they do not break or chip, they are used for handles for kitchen utensils and small tools. Their low moisture absorption makes them particularly valuable for the construction of outdoor furniture. It may be of interest to the ladies to know that on account of the light weight of plastics, the shoemaker now uses them in making their heels, while the dentist uses them in making their false teeth. It is comforting also to know that worm-proof coffins are now being made from plastics.

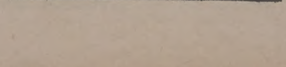
On account of the many ways in which soy beans can be utilized, they are now commencing to command the attention of industrial firms in Canada as they have done in the United States. Variety tests of soy beans which have been conducted at the Lethbridge Experimental Station for several years have clearly shown that many varieties, such as Mandarin Manchu, O A C 211, and several others which are important in Eastern Canada and the United States, ripen too late for average seasons in Southern Alberta. Until recent years, Manitoba Brown and Wisconsin Black were the only two varieties that were considered early enough to be dependable in Southern Alberta. These two are unsatisfactory for oil making, since they produce oil that is too dark in color. A few years ago a yellow variety called Kabott was developed at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa. It ripens just as early as the two mentioned above, produces oil of a desirable color and has an additional advantage of being less susceptible to shattering.

Where sugar beets are grown, the sugar beet drill is probably the best machine to use for seeding soy beans. They can then be cultivated with the sugar beet cultivator, and harvested with the binder or the ordinary bean harvester.

"I'm worried about my wife." "What is wrong with her now?" "Nothing."

IF INTERESTED . . .
in the broader aspect of current grain problems, secure a copy of our Weekly Letter from our Agent.

We are members of the Alberta Crop Improvement Association and are prepared to make better Seed available to farmers at actual cost.



PIONEER GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED (9)

ALBERTA PACIFIC OFFERS $1,000,000 FOR BAWLF ASSETS

Meetings Of Shareholders Called To Approve Deal

An offer to purchase the entire undertaking of N. Bawlf Grain Co., Ltd., for $1,000,000 in cash has been made by the Alberta Pacific Grain Company, Limited, according to notification forwarded recently to the shareholders of these two large grain handling organizations. Meeting of Bawlf shareholders has been called for May 30th to accept the offer, and a meeting of Alberta Pacific shareholders will take place May 31st to approve the offer to purchase the Bawlf Company. Both meetings will be held in Winnipeg.

Directors of both companies have communicated with shareholders, recommending approval of the transaction.

The Alberta Pacific was organized in 1901. The Company passed into the hands of the public in 1926. It now operates 369 country elevators, and has terminal connections at the Pacific coast with a capacity of 7,100,000 bushels. The Bawlf Company owns 130 country elevators, and a terminal elevator at the head of the Great Lakes with a capacity of 2,850,000 bushels.

Victor News

Russel Farwell purchased a new John Deere tractor and tiller last week.

Ruth Bates spent last week end with her chum, Colleen Dahl.

On Wednesday evening of May 1, a number of friends and neighbors of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Benson, well-known old-timers of these parts, surprised them by coming in to help celebrate their 57th wedding anniversary. The evening was spent in singing and music and visiting together, and to finish up with, a delicious lunch was served. At midnight the guests left, after wishing their hosts many happy returns, good health, and many more years of happy married life together.

Oscar Dahl is congratulating himself on getting his new pick and shovel job for the municipality.

Used Machinery

W-30 McCormick-Deering Tractor, on rubber. Price	$850.00
20-35 Allis-Chalmers Tractor. Price	$400.00
One 9-ft. John Deere Tiller. Price	$85.00
One 8-ft. J. I. Case Tiller. Price	$75.00
One 16-run Single Disc Drill. Price	$40.00
One 1½-H.P. McCormick-Deering Engine. Price	$35.00

Phone 28 WM. GIBSON DELIA

Good Seed PAYS!

There is still time for farmers to secure a few bushels of good Registered or Certified Seed, sealed in the sack, of the recommended varieties of oats and barley.

Recommended varieties are higher yielding and more resistant to disease than poor varieties.

See the nearest Searle Agent for supplies at moderate prices.

SEARLE GRAIN COMPANY LTD. (72)

Clean-Up Day!

Residents of the Village of Delia

Are requested to CLEAN UP THEIR PREMISES and have ashes removed, and toilets attended to, by the 24th day of May, 1940.

With a view to prevention of fire it is particularly requested that all loose straw, hay, etc., be cleared up in addition to the removal of manure heaps.

A sanitary inspection of all village premises and toilets will be made immediately after the above-mentioned date.

By Order of the Council of the Village of Delia.

Dated 29th April, 1940.

HIGHER SPEEDS, TEMPERATURES, PRESSURES!



SO SCIENCE MADE THIS BETTER OIL

In the more powerful engines in today's cars, trucks and tractors, oil has to be tough to stand the punishment. The New Marvelube, developed in Imperial Oil research laboratories, is specially engineered for these faster, hotter-running engines of today.

Marvelube has long been a leader among motor oils. The New Marvelube retains all the original high qualities—now it also goes through new refining processes which make it even tougher, cleaner and more heat-resistant than before.

So the New Marvelube lasts longer. Your oil bills are lower.

It keeps any engine cleaner, livelier. You get more power from the fuel you use. Upkeep costs are reduced to a minimum.

Take advantage of the new savings this better oil brings. See your Imperial Oil agent about the New Marvelube.

The NEW Marvelube MOTOR OIL

SOLD BY IMPERIAL OIL AGENTS AND IMPERIAL PRODUCTS DEALERS EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

For Greater Practicability

The present day trend towards broadening the basis of the curricula for high schools and of making provision for educational and vocational guidance for the benefit of high school students and their parents in the western provinces is comparatively new, but it appears to be a move in the right direction.

As the Deputy Minister of Education for Saskatchewan recently said at a public meeting the high school curricula at the present time is based as a preparation for entrance into university, but as he also said with truth only about ten per cent. of students who take a high school course eventually reach the universities. In other words, the courses of study in the high schools are tuned to the needs of ten per cent. of the students; while the other 90 per cent. are largely working with little or no definite objective in view.

It does not necessarily follow, of course, that the 90 per cent. who will not enter university derive no benefit from the training they receive in the secondary schools through which they pass, but it may, and often, no doubt, does mean, that the time they spend in school might be used to better advantage if the subjects made available for study are those which will be of practical value to them when they subsequently embark on the great adventure of making a livelihood for themselves.

Preparing the child for his or her entry in the commercial and industrial life of the country is not, of course, the sole objective of secondary education, but it is an important one, which must not be overlooked, if the educational system is to achieve its full mission. The other important objective of secondary education is, or should be, cultural. Equally important is it that the student's activities in high school be designed to enable him or her to secure the maximum of happiness and enjoyment in post-school life, whether it be at work or at play. In other words, preparation for leisure as well as for work should be one of the aims of secondary education.

* * * *

Wider Range Needed

When, however, one considers that phase of the function of secondary education which is designed to fit the student for making a living in his or her chosen vocation, it is readily seen that pupils should be given a wider range of subjects from which to choose than are presently available in the average high school, insofar as facilities and finances can be made available, if students are presumed to be ready to fend for themselves in the outer world after completing grade 12.

Business and commercial activities of to-day are becoming more complex and more exacting with advancing scientific discoveries and their application to industrial life and it is becoming daily more evident that if school days for 90 per cent. of the students are to end when high school doors close upon them, the range of optional subjects available to them must be widened, if the objective of preparednss for making a living is to be realized.

If not before then, certainly by the time the student steps into grade 11, it should be possible to determine his aptitudes, his likes, his capacities—in short, what type of work he is likely to be best fitted for after leaving school; and that usually means in what he is most interested.

That information having been docketed and analyzed it should then be a comparatively easy matter to determine along what lines the pupil's studies should be pursued to ensure maximum progress while at school and the best results later in the workaday world.

When the great variety of outlets that are offered in the industrial and commercial life of the country are considered, it can be seen that the preparatory scope of the high school must be materially broadened in the future if secondary education is to fulfil one of its major purposes in the scheme of human affairs.

* * * *

The Key To Education

For some time now foresighted teachers have seen the shortcomings of the secondary educational system and have urged changes in curricula and courses of study to bring the system more up to date and more readily to fit it to the needs and capacities, not only of the students but of society generally. Parents also are becoming aware of the necessity for greater elasticity and as this knowledge becomes more crystallized, these needed changes will be put into effect.

No matter what changes are made in the "tools" of the secondary education system, however, the fact that the curricula are not the most imporant thing should not be forgotten. Transcending the subjects taught and the courses of study is the teacher. If the teacher has character and vision and is capable of exerting the "right" influence over his charges, the students will joyfully follow the course which will be of greatest benefit not only during school days but in after life. The teacher is the key to the entire educational system. Given the right type of teacher and sufficient freedom to impress his character and influence upon the students, the latter will not likely go far astray when they face the difficulties which will face them when entering upon their vocations.

Trade Goes To Britain

Germany's Export Toy Industry Has Flattened Out Since War

Germany was once the world's largest manufacturer of dolls, and one of the largest of mechanical toys.

Since the war, however, the Nazi export toy industry has flattened out like a pricked balloon.

British exports, on the other hand, have nearly doubled. Chief demand has been for dolls and war toys. Canada has largely increased her buying. So have South Africa, Australia and the Argentine.

War toys are most sought by countries nearest to the seat of war. And of mechanical toys of all sorts, airplanes take pride of place.

From a tin can which boys were kicking in a football game near London $400 in paper money flew out.

Fifty bodies the size of the moon would be required to form one mass as large as the earth.

The Union of South Africa is trying to avert a false war prosperity.

Plan Venturesome Trip

To Take Long Cruise In A 42-Foot Auxiliary Schooner

A North Vancouver music teacher and an Anacortes, Wash., girl who once attempted to paddle a canoe from Anacortes to Ketchikan, Alaska, are planning a cruise in a 42-foot auxiliary schooner from Louisburg, N.S., through the Panama canal to British Columbia waters.

Miss Mavis Wilcox, the music teacher, said Jack Shark, a former Yukon mining camp cook, will pilot the craft. Third member of the party will be Betty Annette Lowman of Anacortes, only woman member of the Deep Sea Fishermen's Union of Seattle.

In 1937, Miss Lowman was wrecked and rescued in an attempt to paddle a canoe up the Pacific coast to Alaska.

Captain John Antle, retired Anglican clergyman of Victoria and Vancouver, is another adventurer. Seventy-three years of age, Captain Antle is now on his way to Victoria from England.

He left there in his 45-foot yacht, The Reverie, crossed to Funchal, in the Madeiras, where he was held up for six weeks because of the submarine menace, then made the trip across the Atlantic to St. Kitt's.

From there he went to Kingston, Jamaica, and last was reported at Cristobal, the entrance to the Panama canal.

Captain Antle expected to reach Victoria about the end of May.

Few Are Successful

Neither age nor experience is a specific against the itch to write popular songs, says Doron Antrim, in American Mercury. Over 21,000 are copyrighted yearly in the United States, most of them in manuscript, 9,000 achieve publication, and only a bare 100 emerge as hits. Of the 1,400 who write music for a living in the United States, only 130 write hits.

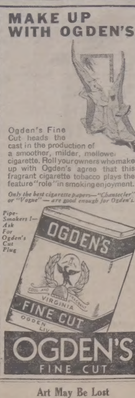
Taking A Vacation

George Larame, who went from an eastern Canada logging camp to seek gold on the Pacific coast before Confederation, celebrated his 103rd birthday at Victoria on the eve of a trip back to his birthplace in Quebec.

In China, boys act as switchboard operators in telephone exchanges.

Tea leaves are being used in making a coffee substitute in Germany.





Art May Be Lost

Glass And Pottery Industries Built Up By Czechs Have Been Destroyed

Hitler emerges as the bull in the formation gathered from Czecho-Bohemia china shop, according to in-Slovak refugees by Capt. Horace H. Van Wart, Czecho-Slovakian consul in Toronto.

"Everything indicates," he said, "that the world-famous glass and pottery industries the Czechs built up while they were free are now completely dead.

"Frankly, we don't really know what is happening in that country, but it seems more than probable that the factories, all of which were confiscated and put under Reich commissions at the time of the annexation, are being utilized for war purposes, and have ceased to make the glass and porcelain articles for which Czecho-Slovakia was once noted.

"The German policy of destroying everything in the Czech nation that can make it proud and their obvious determination to reduce those people to hewers of wood and drawers of water for a 'superior German race would make it hard to carry on any great Czech industry, anyway," he added.

SELECTED RECIPES

INDIVIDUAL CHICKEN PIES

18 small boiled onions
1 cup cooked, diced carrots
1½ cups cooked peas
1½ cups cooked, diced potatoes
1½ cups diced, cooked chicken
3 cups thin, well seasoned chicken gravy or white sauce, salt
20 Christie's milk lunch biscuits
½ cup butter
½ cup water

Into six individual baking dishes put a portion each of the vegetables, chicken, seasoning and gravy. Roll biscuits fine and mix with softened butter and water. Spread a portion on top of each dish. Bake in a hot oven (450 deg. F.) until top is lightly browned. Six pies.

RANGER COOKIES

½ cup shortening
½ cup granulated sugar
½ cup brown sugar
1 egg
½ teaspoon vanilla extract
1 cup flour
½ teaspoon soda
¼ teaspoon baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
1 cup quick cooking oatmeal
1 cup Kellog's Rice Krispies
½ cup cocoanut

Blend shortening and sugars thoroughly; add egg and flavoring; beat well. Sift flour, soda, baking powder and salt together; combine with oatmeal, Rice Krispies and cocoanut; add to creamed mixture and stir until well mixed. Drop by spoonfuls onto well-greased baking sheet, and bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F.) about 15 minutes or until brown. Yield: Four dozen cookies (two inches in diameter).

Britain's Longest-Wed Couple

Recently Held A Celebration On Their 75th Anniversary

Britain's longest-wed couple is claimed to be Mr. and Mrs. James West of Milland, near Liphook, Hants.

They have left their diamond wedding 15 years behind, and celebrated their 75th anniversary recently, but did not know what to call it.

James will be 100 in October and his wife 96 in December. He had no school and started work at 10, earning fourpence a day by scaring birds and minding sheep.

After his wedding he began farming, with £100 lent him by a friend. He plowed the same land for 44 years and retired 30 years ago.

The couple have had 14 children, but have lost count of their grand—and great-grandchildren. Eight sons—three of whom are farmers—and one daughter survive.

"Hard work and plain livin'" is James West's recipe for long life. "Have never paid a doctor's bill for myself in all my life," he says.

Artificially flattening the head is an old custom found by anthropologists in every continent of the world, except Australia.

2359

Edited By Soldiers

C.A.S.F. Newspapers Designed To Break Monotony Of Barracks Life

Humor rides high with Canada's soldiers and if there are those who doubt it the proof lies in the breezy, regimental publications on file at defence headquarters, some of them carryovers from 1914-18 and others struggling young sheets born of this new war.

That historians of the future may check back and find that the soldier of to-day has his light-hearted moments and enjoys putting them into print, the Canadian Active Service Force newspapers are filed in the historical records divisions of the defence department. They contain poems, stories and cartoons, all designed to break the monotony of soldiering.

Typical of these is the "Last Post," published by the 7th Field Company, Royal Canadian Engineers, at Toronto. Its "Snooping Reporter," a regularly featured writer, became so candid the column finally was topped with the note: "The editor cannot accept responsibility for any items appearing in the Snooping Reporter, starting with this issue."

"The Dial Sight," a clever 30-page paper, mimeographed by the Westminster Regiment of New Westminster, B.C., concentrates more on cartoons and poetry. A cartoon in the Christmas issue, captioned "Soldier's Dream" depicts good old Saint Nick bringing new uniforms and barracks to the men in khaki. A poem warns of the danger of "stripe-itis", a disease to which newly-promoted non-commissioned officers are especially susceptible.

"The New Brazier" of the 1st Battalion, Canadian Scottish Regiment, Otter Point, B.C., runs a "glossary of Military Phrases for Beginners," in which are explained such favorites of the Sergeant-Instructors as "Shun", "Whee-Erx-Phtz", and "Slow-Pup".

For those who have yet to hear the sergeant in action the "Whee-Erx-Phtz" conveys the word to fix bayonets, and the "Slow-Pup" of course means to slops arms. But even the men of the 1st Battalion got sufficient fun from the Sergeant's word-gargling to print it and doubtless the "sarge" considered it a pat on the back.

"The New Brazier" defines "guard" as "a man with a rifle who stands two hours, sits four, never sleeps. He is pitied by many but cussed by latecomer." An "inoculation", says the "New Brazier", is an "old stunt of army doctors supposed to stop consumption, conscription, spring halt, flat feet and many other impossibilities. Cannot prevent thirst."

"The New Brazier" laments the passing of the kilt for the new battle dress, or "monkey suit". It is the successor to "The Brazier", published in France during the last war by the 16th Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force, which the Scottish unit perpetuates.

"The Beaver's Shillelagh" of the Irish Fusiliers, Vancouver Regiment is as Irish as its name.

The publications range from mimeographed, two-page papers to 40-page printed monthlies. Issues of 16 soldier journals are in the departmental files.

Several units which went overseas with the first division took their papers with them and continue to published them at Aldershot.

Empire Youth

Hon Vincent Massey Talks To Youth In Westminster Abbey

Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner in London, told British youth and those in the Empire who heard his remarks broadcast from the youth service in Westminster Abbey that the re-making of a new post-war world "will depend on you."

"We shall not have left you an easy task," he said. "We shall need all you can give us, not at some distant time when your own youth has passed, but while your powers are at their height."

The service was a high spot for Peter Sabine, 15-year-old London school boy who was chosen to speak from among all senior boys in London secondary schools.

After issuing an invitation to the Empire and Allied youth to join in the service he returned to the congregation seat of the sanctuary where his brown sports coat and grey flannel trousers formed a striking contrast to the ceremonial grandeur of the surroundings.

Peter spoke without a tremor, in a clear, firm boyish voice.

Would Require Plenty

The Brockville Record and Times says how much freight the railways of Canada are capable of moving is shown in the Bureau of Statistics' report that during January revenue freight loaded at Canadian stations or received from foreign connections totalled 7,156,622 tons, the highest for that month in any year since 1930. A mathematician may figure how many motor trucks would be required to carry such a volume of traffic.

Blackfish and porpoise oil have been found to be especially good in lubricating delicate mechanisms.

Female industrial workers have greatly increased in Japan since the outbreak of the China incident.



The Price Of Freedom

Every Time You Say A Word Great Britain Spends $100

Between the time you start reading this sentence and the time you reach the end, Britain will have spent $1,400 on the war. Just think about that a minute—gives a startling realization of the price of freedom, doesn't it? And in that minute $14,000 has gone out for guns and ammunition and tanks, for uniforms and battleships and airplanes! The average man produces spoken words at a rate slightly better than two a second, so while you're telling your wife "goodby dear" in the morning, over $200 has gone from Britain's war chest. To tell the boss "good night, Mr. Smith" is being polite to the tune of $400 odd.

Now this story runs some 250 words, and the average person, reading "to himself quite a bit faster than he can talk or read aloud, skips along at about four words a second, so the time he takes up with these words represents an outlay of about $14,500."

Incidentally, you can check up on your friends and find out how many dollars worth of time they take in the reading, both silent and aloud. The average experienced radio speaker throws 135 words a minute into the microphone. President Roosevelt, for example, reading this story as a radio script, would use up some $30,000 of time. Winston Churchill, a slightly more deliberate talker—allowing for his effective pauses—would run the price up to about $32,000.—Toronto Star Weekly.

Marriages In Scotland

Have Soared To New High Mark Since War Started

Outbreak of war sent Scottish lads and their lassies marching "through the Rye" to the marrying ministers, according to the preliminary vital statistics issued by the registrar-general for Scotland. The third quarter of 1939, which included September, showed a marriage rate of 12.4 per thousand—a figure higher than post-war boom of 1919-20.

Number of marriages was double that of the first quarter. Altogether there were 46,257 marriages during the year.

Norwegian Names

Perhaps This Will Help If You Have To Pronounce Any

In pronouncing Norwegian names a few hints may be helpful. Norwegian "s" is always sibilant and never has the sound of "z". "Aa" (in Norwegian it appears as an "a" with a ring above it) has a very "aw" sound. "Y" is like the French "u", spoken with lips rounded. The final "d" in "fjord" and the final "g" in the endings "berg" and "borg" are usually silent. "KJ" is about halfway between "sh" and "ch".—Montreal Gazette.

The age of some fish can be learned from scales, not by counting the rings, but by counting the marks formed in Winter when the scales grow very little or not at all.

Nearly 6,000 teachers in Japan have resigned in the last three years.

Looking For Proof

Veteran Seeks Comrades Who Know Where He Lost His Teeth

A set of false teeth has started a Canada-wide search for ex-members of the 124th Battalion, transport section, who were at Goldfish chateau, railhead, near Ypres, in October, 1917.

Hugh Thornley, Great War veteran, a patient in Shaughnessy military hospital, Vancouver, is the man who needs the "store teeth". He is trying to get them through the veterans' pension board, but there is no proof he lost his teeth under fire at Chateau Goldfish. He must obtain the testimony of men who were there with him the night it happened.

So Thornley placed a classified advertisement in a newspaper. It requested information regarding the whereabouts of George Almond, Bobby Gibbs, "Irish" Jones, or any other member of the 124th Transport.

Almond, Thornley's sergeant, was in a hut when Hugh Thornley staggered in with a bloody face and almost toothless mouth. He and Bobby Gibbs would remember that on the night of Oct. 17, 1917, Pte. Thornley volunteered to dash across a 200-yard no-man's land, under heavy fire, to bring back a sack of coal. His destination was the railroad yards—about 200 yards away. It and the surrounding territory had been under heavy German shellfire for several hours. Thornley reached the yard without mishap. He filled his sack with coal and started back. And that's when most of his teeth went galley west. He got up and staggered back to his hut.

The mishap was not officially reported. His injury did not go down on his medical sheet. Now he cannot prove that he has the right to ask for a free set of teeth, and his only hope is the testimony of his former pals.

Another Word Added

Traitor In Norway Has Given English Language A New Expression

It is reported from Stockholm that the Nazis intend to punish Major Vidkun Quisling because he misled them into believing that their invasion of Norway would be "as pleasant and peaceful as a military promenade." The Norwegians and the Allies have disillusioned the Germans and, if the report be true—and it would be in keeping with German character if it were—Quisling is to be quickly taught the lesson of history that treachery is a quicksand which it is easier to enter than to escape.

He may take what consolation he can from the knowledge that he will survive in the English language, for the Times of London has welcomed his name as an addition to the Catalines, Jack Cades and Benedict Arnolds whose treachery has at least served to enrich the English tongue. "To quisle" will be an apt way to characterize the actions of those who betray their oath, as Quisling, an officer, did. "Quisling," as the Times points out, grates on the ear, like most of the "Q" words. He will enjoy the doubtful distinction of being onomatopoeic, like "pushover", the German equivalent of which he undoubtedly used to convince the Nazis that their path in Norway would be flower-strewn.—Montreal Star.

Latest Card Game

The latest card game is derived from Air Raid Precautions and is the ingenious production of Professor A. M. Low, says a London writer. The cards show such things as gas bombs, incendiary bombs, and air raid wardens. Generally speaking, you must try to get rid of the bombs and score tricks with your wardens, pumps, dug-outs and so on.



More Airports

No Buildings Allowed To Be Erected In Vicinity Without Permission

The Department of Transport announced that 24 airports in Canada have been designated "for direct or indirect use for military purposes" and therefore are subject to the airport zoning regulations, which forbid construction of buildings or other structures near them without permission.

At or near 10 of the airports so designated, training schools under the British Commonwealth Air Training Scheme will be established. These are at London, Jarvis, Windsor, Kingston, Brantford and Fort William in Ontario; Saskatoon, Prince Albert and Mossbank in Saskatchewan and Windsor Mills, Que.

The other airports designated are: Ontario—Hagersville, Burtch, Alliston, Welland, Edenvale and Dunville; Saskatchewan—Vanscoy and Osler; Alberta—Airdrie, Currie Barracks, Macleod, Granum, Pearce and Penhold.

Birds Not Worried

Feathered Life Not Disturbed By Bombs And Gunfire

Bird lovers, some of whom have been apprehensive that Royal Canadian Air Force bombing and gunnery ranges might disturb bird life, can forget their worries, according to the defence department at Ottawa. Bombing practice and air firing isn't going to bother the birds at all.

In a press release the department said: "Experience in England has proved conclusively that the nature of training for air observers and air gunners under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan causes no disturbances to such (feathered) wild life."

As a matter of fact, the department added, swans in particular have been seen frequenting bombing range areas.

Japanese beetles include cultivated geranium leaves and flowers on their diet list, even though the plant is poison to them.

"DERPO" BUG KILLER 85c. Exterminates bedbugs, moths, cockroaches, crickets, fleas, lice, ticks.
"DERAT" RAT and MOUSE KILLER 50c. Harmless to humans, animals, fowl.
At Eatons, Simpsons, local dealers or Derpo Products, Toronto.



APPLEFORD PAPER PRODUCTS LTD.
WAREHOUSES AT
WINNIPEG - REGINA - SASKATOON - CALGARY - EDMONTON

World's Greatest Shipyard

Is Located In Northern Ireland And Employs 20,000 People

The greatest shipyard in the world, in Northern Ireland, is now working to capacity and employing over 20,000 people.

Few outside the British Isles realize the great part Northern Ireland is playing in Britain's wartime industry, including the production of "peaceful" goods for export all over the world. The famous Irish linen industry, for example, is now manufacturing solely for overseas customers.

Mention of shipbuilding is usually asociated with thoughts of Tyneside, Merseyside and Clydeside (which produced the "Queen Mary"), yet much of Britain's mercantile prestige was born on an Irish mudbank in Belfast Lough.

Ships have been built at Belfast since 1636, and the world's greatest yard is now Harland and Wolff's, at Queen's Island. The world "island" was used because the earliest shipyards were little more than a waterbound patch of mud. After 200 years of minor developments, Edward James Harland, a very determined Briton, arrived in 1858 and began large-scale expansion works. Harland's difficulties in reclaiming land and carving a harbor and extended shipyards from the mudbanks were so great that he was advised to give it up.

"I have mounted a restive horse and I will ride it into the stable," was his reply, and his faith in himself and in the inherited skill of the Ulstermen working under him was justified. Although passenger and merchant shipping is Belfast's specialty, it has also turned its hands to work successfully for the Admiralty whose confidence it enjoys to-day.—Brockville Recorder and Times.

Smaller Stature

Scientist Says Annual Rise In Temperature Is Responsible

Man is growing smaller, according to Dr. Clarence A. Mills, professor of experimental medicine at the University of Cincinnati.

He told the annual meeting of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists, that his studies of 65,000 college freshmen in North Carolina, Kansas, Kentucky and Wisconsin during the last 11 years showed that the stature of man was decreasing because of an annual rise in temperature.

Similar studies on animals by Dr. J. W. Colvin at the University of Cincinnati showed like results. One group of animals kept at 90 degrees was smaller than another kept at 65 degrees.

Dr. Mills showed charts recording a recurring temperature cycle every 1,000 years, the temperature rising to a maximum during the millenium, then falling to a minimum, then rising again. A new cycle was started about 90 years ago, he said, adding that if his conclusions were correct "it seems likely that a profound racial change is taking place in humanity, physically as well as socially."

A listener asked for an explanation why a recent survey showed that 15.5 per cent. of the freshmen at Harvard were more than six feet tall. Dr. Mills said he believed this was because Harvard men generally came from New England states where the temperature was lower than in the states he surveyed.

Admiral Of The Fleet

Sir Charles Forbes Receives Appointment From The Admiralty

Promotion of Admiral Sir Charles Forbes to the rank of admiral of the fleet, was announced by the admiralty.

Sir Charles since 1938 has been commander in chief of the home fleet which has borne the burden of the naval blockade of Germany and the operations off Norway in which one-third of the German fleet is estimated to have been put out of action.

The promotion of an admiral to admiral of the fleet occurs whenever an existing admiral of the fleet has held that title for five years. Admiral of the Fleet Lord Chatfield, former minister for defence co-ordination, attained the rank May 8, 1935.

However Lord Chatfield remains on the active list, as do all admirals of the fleet.

It also was announced Vice-Admiral Sir Dudley North, who accompanied the King and Queen to Canada in the liner Empress of Australia last summer, has been promoted to the rank of admiral.

Finding Many Treasures

The piles of scrap iron gathered in all parts of Britain to help the war effort have yielded many valuable antiques. Museum curators were given access to scrap headquarters and each day added treasures to their collection. "Curators are having the time of their lives," a steel authority said.

Treasure Trove

A crock of gold a farm laborer dug from the earth at Bredgar, England, is treasure trove and as such belongs to the crown, but the laborer will probably get "the customary reward". In the crock were coins of the reign of Edward III. (1312-1377).

First Printing In The West

Story Of The Invention Of The Cree Syllabic Alphabet

A great event in the early religious life of the West is being commemorated this year by the United Church of Canada. In June, there will be celebrated at Norway House at the north end of Lake Winnipeg, the centenary of the arrival there of Rev. James Evans, Methodist missionary to the Indians, who immediately set about studying the Cree language and who invented a syllabic alphabet and a printing system, which gave parts of the Bible, hymns and other writings to the Indian population throughout the greater part of the country from here to the Rockies.

It was the first printing in the West, as well as a notable enterprise in mission work. The Cree syllabic alphabet invented by Rev. James Evans was used by the missionaries of other churches also.

Evans was born in England and his father was captain of a troopship, on which young Evans made two voyages as a common sailor. Later he became a lay preacher in England, then a missionary to the Indians in Ontario. When he was sent to Norway House, he went as missionary and as superintendent of Methodist missions in the Northwest. Norway House was strategically situated. Boats to and from Red River, York Factory, Athabasca and Mackenzie River passed that way.

Mr. Evans, accompanied by his wife, went to Norway House by canoe—300 miles north from Winnipeg. His experiences and his achievement were well told by the late Rev. John Maclean, archivist of the Methodist Church, who said:

"In the first week of August, 1840, he (Rev. James Evans) arrived at Norway House. His first winter was spent at the Hudson Bay Company's fort, studying the Cree language, and in the following spring he located his mission about two miles from Norway House fort, naming it Rossville, in honor of Donald Ross, Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, and living at Norway House. He went into the forest, and with the help of the natives, secured materials and erected a neat church, parsonage and school, and 20 houses for the Indians, and thus laid the foundation of a prosperous village.

"In June, 1841, less than a year after his arrival in the country, he had so far perfected his Cree Syllabics that he writes: 'The men, women and children at Norway House write and read it with ease and fluency, as do some European gentlemen who speak the language of the Indians in different parts.'

"The first books in the Cree Syllabic were made with leaves of birch bark, on which the characters were written with ink made from the soot of the chimney. After numerous experiments and difficulties he cast type from lead taken from tea chests, and in the spring of 1841 he made a font of type, and with an old jackpress used for packing furs he printed 5,000 pages, and bound 100 copies of a small volume of hymns of 16 pages. A printing press and type were afterward sent to him from London, England, and the work of providing literature for the natives was begun. The influence of the new learning spread far and wide among the Indians. The Chippewyans secured some of the books and learned to read them, and the Cree Indians used the syllabic characters in writing letters to their friends.

"So simple is the system that less than 50 characters cover the whole of the Cree language. A white man can master them in an hour, and an intelligent Cree can use them readily in a week in reading any book."

A party will go to Norway House by boat in June for the centenary celebration.

Deceptive Propaganda

Signalman From Montreal Says Germans Pretty Good At Telling Lies

Signalman Alfred Vezina of Montreal, serving aboard H.M.S. York, is convinced "these Germans are pretty good when it comes to telling lies."

Such was the opinion expressed in a letter received by his father. It was written aboard tre York and dated April 21, eight days after the 10,000-ton cruiser was reported by the official German news agency to have been sunk before Trondheim following an attack by German bombers.

"A short time ago we heard on the wireless that our ship had been sunk, and it sure did seem funny, as we were all right," wrote Signalman Vezina.

Bee Diseases

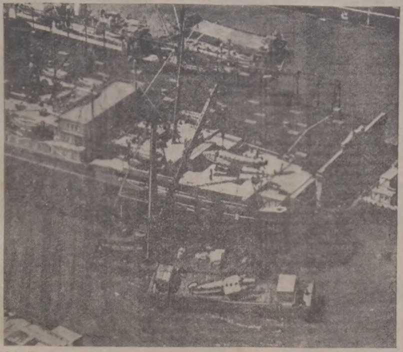
Bee diseases are diagnosed at the Bee Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, free of charge. Samples of infected brood sent to the division are microscopically examined, the nature of the infection determined, and the beekeeper advised as to the best methods of eradicating the infection.

Some idea of the amount of vegetation necessary to form the world's coal supply is imparted with the knowledge that some coal veins are 200 feet thick.

Smoking was called "drinking" by early English tobacco users.

Potatoes are about 20 per cent. starch. 2359

FRENCH LINER TAKES ON U.S. WAR PLANES



Loaded with big war cargo, the French luxury liner "Ile de France" is shown prior to sailing from her berth in New York for a dash to an undisclosed port. As this picture was taken, warplanes were being loaded on deck. One may be seen on the after-deck, another on a barge alongside.

Grow Baking Beans

High Quality Can Be Successfully Grown In The West

According to statistics, Canada annually imports large quantities of threshed beans for culinary purposes, while according to experimental results at the Dominion Experimental Station, Rosthern, several varieties of high quality baking beans can be grown successfully every year. In view of the above situation, many farmers in the west could well devote an acre or two to such a crop. Failing a good market price, it would make good stock feed, states F. V. Hutton, Superintendent, Dominion Experimental Station, Rosthern, Saskatchewan.

Dry shell beans have been tested for many years and two or three varieties have shown themselves to be superior due to early maturity and yield. This year, as in most seasons in the past, Norwegians, a light brown bean, has proven superior in yield and earliness among the named varieties, though a soybean selection also showed promise.

In order to compare further the better bean varieties, a cooking test was conducted using four of the best bush varieites and the soy selection. The varieties were baked under comparable conditions and Norwegian was judged the best in flavour and other cooking qualities though the soy variety was also excellent.

The brown color of the Norwegian bean may cause market discrimination, but it has proven excellent in all other respects at the Rosthern Station.

Just Motherly Concern

Late Queen Victoria Was Anxious About Safety Of Children

Once Queen Victoria visited a large city in England, where a choir of three or four thousand children were gathered to sing her a song of welcome. The next day the officials who had been in charge of the arrangments received a telegram from the Queen. If they expected her to make some reference to the ceremonies of the day before, they were disapopinted; for all the telegram contained was the one sentence reading: "The Queen wishes to know, did the children all get home safely?"

The correspondence of the Pope, in Rome, requires the services of 35 secretaries.

Greatest Gypsy Fiddler

Magyari Was Noted In Budapest For His Sad Music

A thousand gypsies, playing violins, marched in Budapest at the funeral of Imre Magyari, considered the greatest of the gypsy fiddlers.

When Magyari died at the age of 46, gypsy players in the Budapest cafes muted their violins in mourning.

Police attributed several suicides to his music, for they said that listeners threw themselves into the Danube after hearing his sad pieces.

Magyari learned to play the violin at so early an age that he could not remember when he drew a bow. As a child he was so ugly that his father, himself a fiddler, said the lad never could be a success. But at nine, he already was attracting crowds to the cafe where he led an orchestra.

Later he entered the Budapest Conservatory and became one of the few gypsy musicians able to read music. However, he soon abandoned the idea of being a concert violinist and returned to his gypsy fiddling.

Magyari became a favorite of Emperor Franz Josef of Austro-Hungary, who bestowed many honors on him. He appeared in France, in Germany and in England. But he declined numerous offers to play in the United States because he was unwilling to go so far from his beloved Danube. In recent years, Magyari played in a Budapest hotel.

Pass Them All By

Some Hitch-Hikers Are Deserving But Drivers Should Play Safe

There are, of course, many fine and deserving persons among the great numbers who stand along the highways begging rides. But also included are a percentage of criminals, another percentage of persons well able to pay for their own transportation but eager to take advantage of other people's gasoline. The driver cannot sort them out, and the only safe practice is to pass them all by. Watching the road and busy with his driving he is, as a rule, an easy victim for a passenger with a gun or a club.—Ottawa Journal.

A Great Disadvantage

Admiral Byrd is hurrying back from the Antarctic to plead for funds to maintain his expedition for a second year. That is one of the disadvantages of living in the polar wastes: you can't write home for money, says the Hamilton Spectator.

Mosquito Control

Measures Should Be Taken To Drain Waters That Are Infected

Studies by officers of the Division of Entomology, Science Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture, have shown that only about 65 of the 2,000 or more species of mosquitoes that occur in various parts of the world are present in Canada. It is the female mosquito that bites; the male sucks only plant juices. She may drink twice her own weight of blood and it takes her about 90 seconds to become fully engorged. Domestic and wild animals and birds are attacked as well as man, but some species prefer animals to man. Some mosquitoes may live for several weeks or even months under favourable conditions.

All mosquitoes pass their early life stages in water, and, because this is so, it is possible to control them by eliminating the breeding places by drainage or filling, or by applying an oil film to the surface of the infested water. Details of this procedure are included in a circular on mosquito control available on application to Publicity and Extension Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Part Of Our Freedom

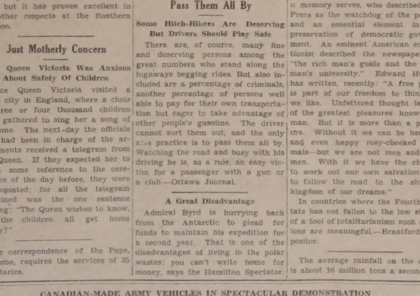
Unfettered Thought One Of Man's Greatest Pleasures States Writer

It was the late Lord Rosebery, if memory serves, who described the Press as the watchdog of the people and an essential element in the preservation of democratic government. An eminent American educationist described the newspaper as "the rich man's guide and the poor man's university." Edward Hulton has written, recently: "A free press is part of our freedom to think as we like. Unfettered thought is one of the greatest pleasures known to man. But it is more than a pleasure. Without it we can be healthy and even happy rosy-cheeked animals—but we are not men and women. With it we have the chance to work out our own salvation and to follow the road to the shining kingdom of our dreams."

In countries where the Fourth Estate has not fallen to the low status of a tool of totalitarianism such opinions are meaningful.—Brantford Expositor.

The average rainfall on the earth is about 16 million tons a second.

CANADIAN-MADE ARMY VEHICLES IN SPECTACULAR DEMONSTRATION



Canadian trucks and gun tractors gave a spectacular demonstration at Ottawa before Acting Defense Minister C. G. Power and members of the headquarters staff. These pictures show, top, left, the Defense Minister examining the interior of a Canadian army truck with anti-tank gun attached; right: an English-made field gun tractor climbs from a bog at Rockcliffe; and, bottom: One of Canada's new field gun tractors hauling a Howitzer over rough ground. These vehicles are designed to carry ammunition as well as to haul the gun

Good Neighbors

Economic Relations Between Canada And United States Are Close

The Rochester Times-Union says though Canada, like Great Britain, is holding down non-essential imports and prefers to buy within the Empire, her imports from the United States have increased. With her war effort well under way, she needs many things in a hurry and the big, nearby, American market is the best place to get them. In February, Canada imported from the United States $50,029,000 worth of goods. That was more than in the longer month of January and 85 per cent. more than in February, 1939. It was also just about double Canada's sales to us. However, Canada expects one of her principal exports to the United States to rise sharply before long. The United States normally imports much wool and pulp and some paper from the Baltic area. With so much trouble there, and possibly more coming, we shall have to turn to Canada. Canada's loylty to the Empire has again been strikingly displayed. But her economic relations with the United States are close, the friendship between the two countries real and enduring. In some respects, products of the two countries are competitive, but to a still wider degree they are complementary. We shall probably draw more and more on Canada's mineral and forest products as the years go by. A good neighbor.

British Government Thankful

Appreciation For Canadian Mine Producers Selling Metal At Low Cost

Supply Minister Burgin expressed in the British House of Commons the appreciation of the British government for "the helpful attitude of Canadian and other Empire producers of non-ferrous metals".

Sir Percy Hurd, Conservative, asked Mr. Burgin if he "is aware that Canadian mine producers were passing on advantages of their low cost of production to the British government for war purposes by furnishing the largest part of their output at prices prevailing prior to the war, and that according to the Canadian Deputy Minister of Mines, the British government would pay from $75,000,000 to $90,000,000 less than for similar purchases in 1918?"

"His Majesty's government are glad to have this opportunity once again to express their appreciation of the helpful attitude of the Canadian and other Empire producers of non-ferrous metals," Mr. Burgin replied.

To Conserve Gasoline

New Zealand Firm Supplies Agents With Horse And Buggy

Owing to the gasoline restrictions one firm of Otago, New Zealand, stock and station agents has put thet clock back a quarter of a century. They have supplied their agents in some centres with smart cobs and gigs. These agents still retain their motor-cars for use on long trips, or in bad weather, but daily rounds within a reasonable radius of headquarters are being covered by the gigs. The gasoline price has been increased on six occasions since the outbreak of war, and now stands at 2s. 6½d. and 2s. 5½d. a gallon, according to grade, compared with 2s. and 1s. 11d. before the war.—Brandon Sun.

Purchase Horses

French Purchasing Mission May Buy Western Horses This Summer

Captain Hubert de Montal, member of the French purchasing mission in Canada, said that a large number of horses, possibly between 2,000 and 3,000, may be purchased in western Canada this summer for France's artillery and cavalry at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars.

Initial orders have been placed for 50 horses from a Winnipeg dealer and 200 horses from a Calgary dealer, Captain de Montal, reservist officer in the French cavalry, said.

Most of the horses required would be light draft animals for the artillery, although some travelling horses would be needed for the cavalry.

For Quick Recovery

Doctor Advises Good Big Meal After Tonsil Operation

Eat a big steak dinner immediately after your tonsils have been removed is advice of Dr. Marvin F. Jones of New York City. Speaking to members of the Iowa State Medical Society, Dr. Jones said: "A lot of people will object to the discomfort of eating after having their tonsils out, but give him a local sedative to reduce the sore throat and then tell them they'll get well a lot quicker if they go ahead and eat."

Pennsylvania is the only state in the Union, the name of which is derived from its founder.

Gorillas often attain a height of six feet and have a reach of eight feet.

Full-blooded Indians to-day are more numerous than at the time Columbus discovered the New World.

Dr. Johnson, according to his biographer, Boswell, once drank 62 cups of tea in one day.

Danes Live Under Tension

Once Wealthy Country Is Beginning To Feel Dire Want

Latest eye-witness reports from Denmark described the little country as living in paralyzed fear between the alternate threat of continued Nazi rule or the possible havoc and death accompanying an Allied counter-offensive.

Since the German occupation, this correspondent was told, once wealthy Denmark is beginning to feel dire want. The depredations of the Nazi invaders combined with the shortage of foodstuffs created by transport difficulties have taken heavy toll. With the dread Gestapo watching and constantly informed by Nazi sympathizers, the Danes dare not openly complain, however.

Neutral travellers arriving at Amsterdam say that Copenhagen and other Danish cities are suffering a severe case of "jitters", particularly since the British staged their raids on the Aalborg airport. Nazi authorities, trying to avert panic, have banned all factory or boat whistles which might be mistaken for air raid alarms. On the other hand, there has been corresponding attention paid to defence precautions.

Complete blackouts are in order. Many people, most of them taxicab drivers thrown out of work by strict rationing of gasoline, have found employment working as "night guides" for strangers and timid residents.

The once richly stocked Danish markets have now been stripped as bare as those in Germany, it was said. With deliveries tied up by lack of gasoline for trucks, and with railway schedules disrupted, vegetables and fruits have almost disappeared from market stalls.

As in Berlin, taxicab is restricted to doctors and other emergency calls.

Confiscation of all privately-owned radio transmitters has been ordered and 153 amateur stations already have been taken over by the police. The Danes also have been warned against listening to foreign broadcasts, it was said.

Despite fear of the Gestapo, the Danish public was reported grumbling against the increasing curtailment of foodstuffs. The newspaper Politiken was said to have openly complained against police persecution of "hoarders" attempting to buy up supplies.

Everything which possibly can be used to bolster the economic "reserves" of the Third Reich has been requisitioned and paid for in reichskreditkassencheine" (Reich treasury bills) of doubtful value.

Telegrams, mails and telephone calls are censored by the Danish police under Gestapo surveillance. The Danes living under constant tension in this atmosphere of fear and suspicion, were described as torn between hopes of Allied deliverance and fear of war itself.

Live In Peace

Speaker Refers To The Undefended Border Between Canada And United States

In these days of aggression and war, the undefended Canadian-United States border, "which we have taken for granted," is not a commonplace but an almost unbelievable phenomenon, Col. J. J. Ralston, minister of finance, declared at a luncheon of the tri-district conference of Rotary International at Ottawa.

tries in which Rotary was establish-

War has come to half the countries in which Rotary was established, Col. Ralston said, and in those countries which have felt the heel of the aggressor it has disappeared.

But the law of good neighborliness on which Rotary was founded is just as immutable as the so-called law of gravitation, and ultimately would prevail, the minister said.

Canadians were giving their services and making sacrifices gladly in order to assist Canada's war effort and were displaying in the fullest sense their belief in Rotary's motto, "He profits most who serves best."

Easy To Remember

Hotel Manager Substitutes Playing Card For Number On Door

The manager of the new Government Railway Tourist hotel at El Portillo in the Andes, not far from the city of Valparaiso, found himself with exactly 53 rooms for guests. Instead of numbering these rooms, from one to 53, he has had an artist paint a large playing card on each door. The manager claims that guests sometimes forget whether they belong in room 23 or 32 and thereby cause embarrassment to themselves and to others by getting into the wrong room; but nobody could possibly, even in the dark, mix up the three of hearts with the two of clubs. The rooms designated by the queens of all four suits are reserved for ladies, while the joker is found on the door of a large room used only when they have a full house. This large room is fitted with 16 bunks.

Weed Infestation

An important source of weed infestation is manure containing weed seeds. Experiments have shown that rotting manure from one to three months, according to the season, will destroy all weed seeds except those on the surface of the pile.



WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

The United States navy now has eight blimps on hand or on order.

Sir Farquhar Buzzard, 68, physician-in-ordinary to the King, was injured in an automobile collision.

Sir John Simon, chancellor of the exchequer, told the National Savings Association that the sky is the limit in British war expenditures.

Rt. Hon. George Lansbury, 81, former leader of the Labor party in the House of Commons and a life-long pacifist, is dead.

Finland, slowly recovering from her war with Russia, has sent Norway more than $500,000 in cash since the beginning of the German invasion.

Lord Woolton, minister of food, said Britain's wheat supplies are assured and that his chief goal not only is enough food for the poorest, but food at a price they can pay.

France at war held its annual celebration in honor of Joan of Arc, the country's patron saint, who 511 years ago led her troops to victory against England at Orleans.

United States naval experts believe that Germany will not be able to destroy or even "seriously damage" the British fleet by aerial bombardment despite her superiority in the air.

Two students from Saskatchewan were recommended for medical degrees at the University of Alberta. They were Benjamin Goodman, of Saskatoon, and Jacob Mandel, of Estevan.

Cargoes Are Valuable

Great Variety Found In German Ships Seized By British Navy

Sausage skins and egg yolks from China, sinews, pigs' feet, marrow bones and horn pith from Argentina, lizard skins and ostrich skins from Africa, hundreds of baskets of shell from the East used for making buttons are among the things seized by the British Navy from German ships since the beginning of the war, the Admiralty Marshal's office reports.

Lying in bond at different ports on Britain's coasts and waiting to be disposed of at the Prize Court sales, are 100,000 miles of dried gut, used for sausage skin, enough to circle the world four times or to make 1,614,000,000 sausages or nearly 35 for every inhabitant of the British Isles, an official told the London Times Chronicle.

"We have seized thousands of barrels of egg yolks, the whole of a season's crop from China," he continues. "The yolk are used in the leather trade for softening the skins.

"We have hundreds of bags of marrow bones and horn pith and several tons of sinews. The sinews are used in making gelatine for putting into pies and are worth about £42 a ton. Horn pith, or horn-peddige, is a pith made from horns used for making glue. It is worth about £7 a ton.

"We have bales of lizard skins and ostrich skins. They are used for making the more expensive women's shoes and handbags. These skins are very valuable. The ostrich skins sell at 30s. to 35s. each."

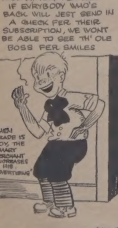
Proud Of Her Age

Homer B. Osborn, area census director, Wichita, Kansas, does not believe all that stuff about women covering up their age. A woman phoned his office: "My husband gave my age wrong. He said I was 70. I'm not. I'm 83, and I still do my housework and quite a few chores outside."

The oceans, including the inland seas connected with them, cover about 144,500,000 square miles, or 73.39 per cent. of the total surface.

In a television receiver pictures are recorded at the rate of 30 per second.

MICKIE SAYS—



Add Something To Song

Scots Have Rejoinder To "There Will Always Be An England"

For many years the Scots have been irritated by a custom of referring to Britain as England. Such a designation of Britain seems to leave out the Scots entirely, which was bad enough. Now the Scots appear to have grown tired of hearing the song: "There will always be an England". So they have written a rejoinder which says: "There will always be an England, as long as Scotland's there; to give the navy shelter, the brunt of air raids bear." So many copies of this poem or quotations from it or various versions of it have been sent to the Manchester Guardian, that that newspaper in turn has been showing signs of irritation.

The Manchester Guardian admits the justice of the Scottish view but pleads that parodies of the original song be sent to the writer or publisher instead of to the paper. At the same time, the Guardian recognizes the vast contribution of the Scottish people to Britain's greatness. It says:

"The dependence of England on Scotland has long been admitted by all Englishmen of an humble and contrite heart. The very existence of the British Empire probably depends on the fact that so many Englishmen had to move out and seek 'lebensraum' overseas in order to make room in England itself for the army of occupation from the more energetic and accomplished North."

Gardening

Replacement

It is a good plan, old gardeners state, to use started annual flowers for planting among tulips and other Spring flowering bulbs which will be past their best in a few more weeks. Something is needed to hide dying foliage. Then again, quick growing annuals will always be useful for filling in any blind spots in the perennial beds where Winter has been unusually severe.

First Vegetables

First of the garden peas, leaf lettuce, radish and spinach will be among the earliest vegetables sown. These may be planted as soon as the ground is fit to work. All of the seeds should be sown at least three times at intervals of ten days so that there will be succession of vegetables. The second sowing will be carrots, beets, onions, potatoes, etc., which can stand a little frost, and then beans, corn and tomato, cabbage and cauliflower plants, etc., which are tender.

Short Cuts

To get started in a hurry one is advised to purchase a certain quantity of started plants of both flowers and vegetables. It is important to get the varieties wanted, and on this account it is an excellent idea to consult a good Canadian seed catalogue before placing the order. The gardener can look over the various varieties in the catalogue and should make sure that the particular ones wanted are in the boxes of plants bought.

After setting out these new plants, the ground about should be soaked with water and kept soaked for a week or so. It is good plan to add some commercial fertilizer dissolved in water and in the case of small things to protect from sun for a day or two.

Lawn Foods

Thin lawns badly mixed with weeds, almost invariably have poor soil. Sometimes only a liberal application of commercial fertilizer or well rotted manure is necessary to restore rich greenness. Well fed grass will usually crowd out most weeds, though it will apreciate some help from the gardener who does not mind spending a few hours with a sharp, long or short handled weeder. Such weeding should be done when soil is fairly moist, otherwise whole chunks of grass will come out with each weed.

Sounds Ridiculous

Law Says Florida Eggs Not Fresh Across State Boundary

The Brandon Sun tells this story: Leaving Jacksonville, Fla., northbound on a morning train, a dining car passenger might order an egg for his breakfast—a egg laid that same morning by a Florida hen and duly stamped "fresh", according to Florida law. If the waiter and the chef didn't rush the order, it might become an illegal egg, unlawfully labeled. Fresh by law in Florida, it would be "unfresh" the instant the train passed the state boundary and entered Georgia. For among ridiculous barriers to interstate business disclosed by the temporary national economic commission are the laws of Florida, Georgia and Arizona, providing that no egg may be labeled "fresh" unless laid by a hen residing and working within the state. This is only a particularly absurd example of practices that have become commonplace, largely, of course, by unintelligent voters giving power to uninformed legislators.

Flowers Were Real

The Queen set a new fashion in hats during a visit to Dudley House, where gifts from the United States are received for the war-stricken areas of Europe. Her Majesty's spring hat, in off-the-face style, with brim turned up in front, was trimmed with real lilies-of-the-valley to match a small bouquet on the lapel of her coat.

An old shepherd of Suffolk, England, has presented to Prime Minister Chamberlain a cane which he carved with his pocket knife from the branch of an elm tree. 2359

SERVING AGAIN



Reprieved after being sentenced to death by the Germans with the British nurse, Edith Cavell, during the World War, Mlle. Louise Thuliez, above, now is serving France again as president of a group of women canteen workers, assigned to western front posts.

Queen Mary Always Busy

Enters Into Community Life At New Home In Gloucestershire

King George made his mother promise she would stay out of the danger zone as long as the war lasted. He had his way, but Queen Mary—one of her close friends said—is "really miserable away from London, though determined to keep her word."

The Queen Mother's first public appearance for months was at a charity matinee organized by the head of one of her favorite charities early in April.

For six months she has been staying at Badminton, Gloucestershire, 100 miles west of London. Badminton House is the home of her niece, the Duchess of Beaufort. For six months Queen Mary has not attended the theatre or made the rounds of her favorite antique shops in Kensington.

Twice a week, however, the Queen Mother makes the 100-mile trip to town in her high maroon saloon car and goes to Marlborough House. It is closed and only caretakers are in residence. She meets her friends in curtainless rooms—where dust sheets cover the furniture—and discusses with them the war work and public welfare organizations in which she is most interested.

How does the Queen Mother spend her time in the country? She is outdoors a great part of the day—for the Badminton estate has been somewhat neglected as heavy taxes took their toll. The woods and spinneys had become overgrown. Broken branches obstructed paths and took away from the charm of the three-mile long entrance drive. Queen Mary has altered all this. She called in the local evacuated children (from Birmingham's slums) to aid in her effort, enlisted the co-operation of her ladies in waiting, footmen and chauffeurs and tidied up the place.

Indoors she crochets and she knits—but of the two she is more handy with the crochet hook and makes scarves which go to the two regiments of which she is honorary colonel. She pays a few calls—very few and of the sight-seeing variety—and occasionally receives visitors.

She has become the great lady of the neighborhood—setting aside her role of great lady of all England—attends the local parish's plays and has the vicar to dine.

In the evening she sews, not for the war but for the future. Her hobby has always been exquisite needle-work and she is the much interested patroness of the Royal School of Needlework. It is from there she obtained the tapestry designs and colored wool used for cushions, fire-screen and chair seat she completed as pick-up work in the evening.

While Queen Mary's needle flies in and out of the work tacked to the old wooden frames, her lady-in-waiting reads aloud news biographies, memoirs or even occasionally a novel. She started "Gone With The Wind" but did not finish it.

The Queen Mother lunches with the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace on her days in town and keeps in close touch with them by telephone.

Nor are the two young princesses neglected. They receive regular letters from "Grannie" and have had several presents of books.

Like her they are evacuees, except on birthdays and special occasions, but they have lessons to take up their time—though they miss their Monday jaunts with the Queen Mother around London's museums and galleries.

The salary of a civil service employee cannot be garnisheed.

New Device For Wirephoto

Eliminates Formless Blacks And Replaces With Natural Details

An electrical lens, a new photographic device for wirephoto, the pictures sent by wire, was announced by The Associated Press.

This electrical lens does for wire pictures what panchromatic film did for photography a few years ago—eliminates the formless blacks and replaces them with natural details.

The difficulty in pictures sent by wire has been the at the receiving end, where the electricity was changed back into light, the film failed to give good reproduction of the darker areas of the original photograph.

An example is a new photograph of Postmaster General James Farley, wearing a black coat. In the ordinary wirephoto this coat was little better than a dark smear. But the same photo received with the electric lens shows clearly the texture of the weave and even the precisely tailored threads in the coat buttons.

Details in the tangles of plane and train wrecks show up more distinctly. In a photograph of the April 8 Detroit gas explosion, a street scene with a large crowd in the background, the electric lens brought up distant faces so that they would have been identifiable.

The new principle is so flexible that it could be adjusted to give a Negro a white face while preserving unchanged the usual light-colored portions of the photograph.

The lens is an improvement on nature in that it will make rays of light do things never before possible. However, it is useful only for pictures which have been transmitted electrically.

The invention was conceived and perfected in The Associated Press research laboratory by James C. Barnes, Alfred S. Gano and Charles W. Hubley, electrical engineers, working under direction of H. M. Biele, AP chief engineer.

The lens has been used in New York to receive wire pictures from all parts of the United States. It is expected to be in production soon, and to go to wirephoto newspapers in about three months.

A Gallant Leader

Major-General Odlum Gained Enviable Reputation In Last War

Major-General Odlum, officer commanding the Second Canadian division, neither smokes nor drinks and he is said to swear with considerable difficulty. More than that, he gained considerable notoriety during the Great War by substituting pea soup or coffee for the customary rum ration. All that does not, however, prevent him from being generally acknowledged as a gallant leader of men, and the reputation which he gained in 1914-18 is bound to be enhanced by his command of the Second Division in this war.—Brockville Recorder and Times.

Most Mediterranean countries are almost bare of timber, says a professor of forestry, because Greeks and other former great nations failed to conserve it.

A young American actress claiming descent from the famous Red Indian chief Sitting Bull has been offered a film contract. She is Sitting Pretty.

No less than 149 kinds of birds like fruit or seed of blackberries and raspberries as food.

JAUNTY NEW POCKET-DRESS

By Anne Adams



"Pick a pocket and be in style!", says fashion. For pockets are flaunted by all the smartest new frocks, and Pattern 4421 by Anne Adams is no exception. Big, stunning "cash-and-carry" pockets are attached very simply to the belt by means of buttoned-flaps, and may be put on or omitted at will. An all-around yoke, with deep gathers below, gives nice restraint to the action-free bodice lines. Stitch on a young, pointed collar, or have a squared neckline and perhaps ric-rac edging. You might like the flaring skirt in bright contrast to the bodice, giving a two-piece effect. Choose a becomingly colored cotton or synthetic fabric.

Pattern 4421 is available in misses' and women's sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 takes 4⅜ yards 35 inch fabric.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send orders to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

Awarded McKee Trophy

Major M. A. Seymour Secures Canada's Highest Aviation Award For 1939

Major M. A. Seymour, of St. Catharines, Ont., president of the Canadian Flying Clubs Association, has been awarded the McKee trophy for 1939, Canada's highest aviation award, the national defence department announced.

The department said the award was made to Major Seymour "in recognition of the outstanding leadership he gave to the flying clubs of Canada in 1939.

"He elevated the flying clubs to a position where they could render a great service to Canada."

Major Seymour and other representatives of the association have been in frequent consultation with the chief of air staff, Air Vice-Marshal G. M. Croil, and R.C.A.F. officers since war broke out.

A speed of ninety miles an hour has been attained on skis.

I Read --- And Write --- For You

By JOHN C. KIRKWOOD

I wonder if you are as sharply aware as you ought to be—you who are men and you who are women—of the artistry of the packages or containers of the things you buy at drug, grocery, hardware and dry goods stores. Every year there is held on this continent a packaging exhibition, and at the one held in January this year there were 30,000 entries!

The public—and this means YOU clamours for more convenient packages and for more informative labels.

Always there is going on an immense activity among manufacturers in the redesigning of their packages or containers; and more and more are articles being packaged which aforetime were supplied to you without a covering—a hammer, by way of example. They are putting bedspreads in wrappers with windows—cellophane or pliofilm windows. They are pouring cheese into pliofilm bags. They are making a sample syrup bottle with an opening on the side instead of at the top, to make pouring easier.

* * * *

The records show that about one in every five marriages ends in divorce. So now universities are putting on marriage courses. On this continent over 300 colleges and universities have courses on marriage and family living, and many Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. centres have similar courses. Here's what one educator says: "We have now come to see that the best way to prevent divorce is to establish proper foundations of marriage and family living. Education for marriage, together with intelligent counselling centres, would unquestionably curb the rising tide of estrangements, separations and divorces."

* * * *

Newfoundland is to have a $5,000,000 airport. It is to be near the shipping port of Botwood. Botwood itself has no landing field, but the plain near it, at Gander Lake, provides good landing and take-off facilities. The cleared area of the airport is 650 acres in extent. There will be a powerful wireless station which will have a transmitting radius reaching from the Mediterranean to the shores of the Pacific. A rotating beacon will project two beams of light, one clear, one red. The candle power of the clear light is 11,000,000, and in good weather it will have a range of 85 miles.

* * * *

Reubens and other painters of his time liked fat women. To-day's fashion is for women with ultra-slim waists, thighs and hips. I saw an advertisement of a mechanism called the "exercycle"—an electrically-operated contrivance. The advertisement says: "You just get on and RELAX. It peels off pounds—easily. The machine exercises you." Life gets lazier and lazier. Machines just shake the fat off and out of you.

* * * *

New York University gives lectures on economy in car ownership—on economy in purchasing, maintaining and running your car. One suspects that such a course is needed. It is assumed, of course, that you own a car. One thing I fail to understand is how so many young persons can afford to own a car at all. I suspect that one explanation of the large number of spinsters—permanent spinsters—in the world is that so many men own cars.

* * * *

For centuries there have been human ailments for which there was no accounting. Now medical science has found that a host of ailments are traceable to the food we eat, to the horses and cats near to us, to pollens, and to other things. So the big thing is to discover the thing which gives us rashes, which makes our breathing difficult, which makes us deathly ill. They call the upsetting things "allergy". We are said to be "allergic" to this and that. Much asthma is allergic; so, too, are many headaches; so, too, are hives and eczema.

I have just read two books on this subject of allergy. One has title, "You Can't Eat That"; the other, "What's Your Allergy?"

So, if you have some inexplicable ailment, it may be due to your allergy. You'll be hearing a lot more about allergy in the years ahead.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

MAY 19

JEREMIAH DENOUNCES FALSE PROPHETS

Golden text: Prove all things; hold fast that which is good. I. Thessalonians 5:21.

Lesson: Jeremiah 23.

Devotional reading: Ezekiel 34: 7-10.

Explanations and Comments

Revelation of God's Mind a Great Theme, Jeremiah 23:26-29. "And how long will it be in the thought of prophets who utter their own false fancies, till, with their dreams which men hawk about, they make my people forget my name and all it means? Tell your dreams by all means: but why mix chaff with wheat, i.e., dreams with prophecy? True prophecy does not amuse, it converts men" (Abingdon Commentary).

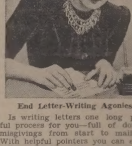
"The human dream is short-lived, but the divine word is enduring. Chaff is easily blown away, but the wheat remains. And so the "little systems' of human speculation 'have their day and cease to be'; but 'the word of the Lord endureth for ever.' Like some impregnable fortress, in the hollows around which you may pick up specimens of the various missiles which from age to age have been hurled against it, whilst its walls remain unbroken, the Word of God has withstood for centuries the attacks of many successive armies of antagonists. There is deep truth in Beza's motto for the French Protestant, which surmounts the device of an anvil surrounded by blacksmiths, at whose feet are many broken hammers:

'Hammer away ye hostile bands,
Ye hammers break, God's anvil stands'" (W. M. Taylor).

Denunciation of False Prophets, Jeremiah 30:32. False prophets not only led the nation on to disaster by mocking at the dangers which threatened, and lulling it to sleep when it should have been roused to meet the dangerous foe, but they tended also to undermine the influence of those who would lead the people on in path of righteousness and safety, and even to discredit all prophesying. Largely because of the lying prophets in Israel there came a day when the voice of all true prophecy was silent and Jehovah's word no longer had free course among the people.

HOME SERVICE

FUN TO WRITE LETTERS WITH TIPS TO SHOW HOW



End Letter-Writing Agonies

Is writing letters one long painful process for you—full of doubts, misgivings from start to mailing? With helpful pointers you can enjoy letter-writing, quickly dash off delightful notes.

Instead of trying to think of "literary" phrases—which only chill people — be natural, friendly. You get on a warm me-to-you basis by writing "Dear Bill, How are you faring these days? I've thought so often of you slaving away among the dusty archives."

And no need to complain dismally, "There isn't any news." Your friends don't expect startling events, just homey items about yourself: "Yes, I've fallen for the needlework craze. Picture me stitching demurely away."

Dust off your vocabulary, too. It's colorless to say, "The weather has been bad." But even the weather sounds exciting when you write of "an angry wind howling ghost-like."

And be sure of English, correct form! Remember it's "Sincerely yours," not just "Sincerely."

Lettters of all kinds, social and business, are simple to write with the pointers given in our 32-page booklet. Has interesting sample letters, tips on vocabulary, English, correct form—to help you write friend-winning letters.

Send 15c in coins for your copy of "Good Letter-Writing Made Easy" to Home Service Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

Also available at 15c each are the following:

- 129—"The Meaning of Dreams".
- 184—"Develop Correct Tennis Form".
- 183—"Self-Instruction in Shorthand".
- 118—"Good Table Manners".
- 171—"How to Plant and Care for Your Garden".

Red Cross Shipments

On April 30th the Manitoba Headquarters of the Red Cross shipped to Great Britain via Montreal 21 cases containing the following: 282 bed jackets, 240 dressing gowns, 312 seamen's stockings, 1,804 wool socks, 1,584 wool scarves.

Many Employed

Twenty-five thousand persons are employed in pantomime work annually in England. Dressmaking, scene-painting and other jobs connected with pantomimes employ another 20,000 persons.

Origin Of Free Samples

French wine sellers, years ago, paraded Paris streets, blowing horns and distributing free samples of wine from wooden buckets. They were the forerunners of modern sample distributors.

John Higley, of Granby, Conn., issued a private copper coin known as the "Granby token", in 1737.



INSIDIOUS WHITE PLAGUE

The value of systematic and unrelinquishing combatting of disease is shown in the decline that has been brought about in the incidence of tuberculosis in recent years, the Health League of Canada pointed out recently.

But now, when the Dominion is engaged, with the rest of the Empire, in a more spectacular war with a vociferous and blatant enemy, there is need of a reminder that the insidious White Plague still lurks in ambush. War periods are always favorable to the spread of tuberculosis, and more than ordinary precautions must be used to prevent its advance.

Of first importance, particularly in the case of children, is an adequate supply of nourishing food—not necessarily expensive food, but a diet which will contain all the essential minerals, proteins and vitamins. For those who are ignorant on such subjects, the Dominion Government and the Health League of Canada issue instructive and valuable leaflets.

Sunshine and fresh air are of almost equal importance, and children should be encouraged to spend as much of their day as possible in the open air during the brighter months.

Modern schools are so built and arranged that the child is almost always in healthful surroundings while at his studies, and up-to-date educational methods preclude the probability of his being over-worked. There is more possibility of his being 'over-played'.

Both exercise and rest are needed by the growing child, and too long and too strenuous play should be guarded against. A child may be injured by indulgence in games and sports which are beyond his strength, even more easily than his father may by long and arduous labor.

Windows of bedrooms should be kept open at night, but at the same time the child should be protected against draughts. And don't think the child does not need a good breakfast. It is one of the most important meals of the day, taken after a fast of perhaps fourteen hours or more, and it must provide the child with strength and energy until noon. His breakfast should always include milk, a cereal, perhaps an egg, and if possible raw fruit.

A child is better if he is not 'pampered', but unobtrusive supervision of such matters as health habits, clothing and companions should be exercised.

Editorial Note: Readers desiring the complete set of Dr. McCullough's cancer articles at once may secure same by writing to—The Health League of Canada, 105 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.

Hard To Do Without

Many Uses Found For Newspaper After It Is Read

The reporter tears the last sheet of paper out of his typewriter just before his newspaper goes to press and says "That's that." The circulation man tosses the last bundle on a truck and murmurs, "That's the end of that." You finish reading your home edition, pile it with the rest of the papers on the basement stairs and sigh, "Finished with that one."

But are you? What did you wrap your lunch in to-day to take to work? What did you spread over the floor when you painted the ceiling last night? How did you carry that pair of shoes to the cobbler? What are you using to stuff up that hole in the window until you get around to repairing it? The average life of your newspaper may be far more fascinating than you realize. It may take a circuitous route before it gets into the hands of the old-paper dealer. It may participate in the drama of the beginning and the end of life itself.

Surgical instruments are often laid on newspapers just after they have been sterilized. Food is spread out on newspapers at picnics and pantry shelves are sometimes lined with printed sheets. If a rainstorm comes up suddenly, you're as likely as not to whip out the paper you're carrying and save your hat or bonnet from a fatal dousing.

Papers are published to be read, of course. But editors do not mind if you feel like using old copies to paper the kitchen. They do not care what you do with them after you have read them. As a matter of fact, you would feel pretty lost if you could not find a newspaper to serve one of the hundred and one uses to which it is put in thousands of households every day.

In order just to break even, the average American hotel has to have 70 per cent. of its rooms occupied.

Winston Churchill, Man Of Action, Is Britain's Premier

London.—In an hour of national peril, while British and French troops were marching into Belgium to halt Germany's drive through the low countries, Britain turned to Winston Churchill, her man of action, and made him prime minister.

The incisive and vigorous first lord of the admiralty, hater of the Nazis, and hated by them, took over the seals of office from Neville Chamberlain, who will join his war cabinet which will unite all political parties. The transfer of power was concluded by the King at Buckingham palace after Labor and Liberal leaders agreed to serve under the broad-shouldered man who has a long administrative record of vision, action and initiative in peace and war.

All Britain stood united behind the new leader. Political quarrels were forgotten and personalities submerged in a grim, relentless drive to halt Hitler.

Mr. Chamberlain, who stepped aside as a result of the outcry over his Norwegian campaign and general war policy, made a dramatic broadcast to the nation. From No. 10 Downing street, in the cabinet room overlooking the wide Horseguards parade grounds, he pledged his support to Mr. Churchill and uttered bitter words of hatred against the man he trusted at Munich, a man who tricked him.

His voice breaking with emotion, the stout-hearted man who had been prime minister for three stormy years, said he would serve in any capacity under Mr. Churchill and called upon the nation to "fight and work until this wild beast that has sprung out of his lair upon us has been finally disarmed and overthrown."

The official bulletin announcing a change in the tenancy of No. 10 Downing street read:

"The Right Hon. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., resigned his office of prime minister and first lord of the Treasury and the Right Hon. Winston Churchill, C.H., M.P., accepted His Majesty's invitation to fill the position.

"The prime minister desires that all ministers should remain at their posts and discharge their functions with full freedom and responsibilities while the necessary arrangements for formation of a new administration are made."

While this great political change was taking place, Britain's war machine smoothly went into action to meet the Nazi total war, on land, in the sea and in the air.

Lines of British and French troops marched from France into Belgium, their tedious months of waiting at an end. Overhead darted Allied fighters and bombers protecting the marching armies and bombing enemy-occupied airports in The Netherlands.

Tanks, armored cars and long columns of army trucks rumbled and clanked along the roads while peasant girls pelted the singing soldiers with flowers.

At sea were the British and French navies, their guns trained toward the east, determined that Germany must never build submarine bases on Belgian and Dutch soil.

British troops began to be taken across the channel stretch to fight on Dutch soil.

Within 30 minutes after receiving appeals for help from Holland and Belgium, Britain and France went into action, setting the stage for the first big land battle of the war.

Trouble In Eire

De Valera Warns Terrorists That His Patience Is At An End

Dublin.—Prime Minister De Valera warned "murderers and terrorists" of the outlawed Irish Republican army that the government's patience is at an end and said drastic laws would be invoked if necessary to avert civil war in Eire.

Broadcasting over the Eire radio system, he said the government for many years has shown "extreme patience," but that the policy of patience "nas failed and is over" for men who "are now in hiding and planning new crimes."

Bomber Made Long Flight

London.—A 2,000-mile flight from Scotland to Narvik, Norway, and back was reported by a New Zealand pilot with the Royal Air Force. Authorities expressed belief this was the longest reconnaissance of the war. The 14½-hour trip was made in a stock model Wellington bomber which was not equipped with an automatic pilot.

Mining Man Honored

London.—The gold medal of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy has been awarded to S. G. Blaylock of Trail, B.C., president of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada in recognition of his outstanding achievements in advancing the science of metallurgy in the Dominion.

The German Drive

Speculation As To Exact Motives Behind Invasion

Paris.—Commenting on the German drive into Holland and Belgium, a French military spokesman said the Germans must have one of two military purposes in mind. Declaring it is difficult at the moment to determine the exact objectives, the spokesman said the Germans may be trying:

1. An operation to gain control of a long strip of coastline facing England, or

2. "A vast strategical movement of invasion comparable to and infinitely larger than that carried out by the German troops across Belgium in 1914."

In the latter case, he said, "We are at the beginning of the most gigantic battle of all time."

King Leopold immediately took command of Belgium's fighting forces, numbering about 600,000 men, who have strong fortifications prepared against such an invasion as came last Friday.

Holland has 400,000 men, but her major hope was founded on a complex system of water defences with which she flooded her lowlands to bog down the German machine.

Both Holland and Belgium were hopelessly outnumbered unless the British and French bring their weight into balance with aid that was quickly promised by Paris and London.

France has several million men under arms, most of them manning the Maginot line where the war has been stalemated since it started.

Britain has about 200,000 soldiers on the continent, concentrated principally on the French-Belgian frontier in positions for a quick drive to help Belgium.

News For Troops

Canadian Troops In England To Hear Broadcast From Canada

Toronto.—Canadian troops in England will hear the latest news from home in a weekly Canadian Press broadcast designed especially for them at the request of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

The 15-minute news bulletin will be cabled to the C.B.C. overseas unit in England to be broadcast by a Canadian announcer over the facilities of the British Broadcasting Corporation each Monday.

It will contain the cream of Canadian news of the week and news of special interest to soldiers and airmen in Britain not ordinarily available in British newspapers.

Troops in Aldershot, where the 1st Division of the Canadian Active Service Force is quartered, and airmen with the Royal Canadian Air Force and R.A.F. overseas are plentifully supplied with radios to hear the broadcast.

Prepare For Struggle

Anthony Eden Says Allies Must Not Underrate Enemy's Strength

London.—Dominions Secretary Anthony Eden declared that "the war is entering upon what all can recognize as an active phase and the peoples of the British commonwealth are now braced and prepared for the stress of a harsh conflict, which may be long."

If victory is to be assured, he told the national defence public interest committee, "we must not underrate the enemy's strength. We have to marshal the whole of our resources and employ them, and we have to conduct the war with all the vision, courage and resolution at our command."

Seize Polish Gold

Bucharest.—The Roumanian government decreed seizure of all Polish gold now deposited in the Roumanian National bank. Ministers explained the gold would be applied on Polish debts to Roumania as well as well as to the upkeep of Polish soldiers and civilians.

Russian Canal Opened

Moscow.—Soviet Russia has celebrated the opening of the Samur-Divichinsk canal which parallels the Caspian sea coast north of Baku. The 66-mile canal is expected to irrigate 25,000 acres of hitherto uncultivated land for grape growing and truck farming.

No Address

Ottawa.—Mail addressed to the "loneliest soldier" or "lonely soldier" has given the Canadian post office department such a headache that hereafter it will not accept any letters or parcels so addressed.

Communist Sympathizers

Vancouver.—Three delegates to the Vancouver trades and labor council were expelled on charges of being "Communists or Communist sympathizers" at a turbulent meeting of the council. — 2359

Baby Bond Campaign

Will Soon Be Launched With A Great Publicity Drive

Ottawa.—The baby bond compaign will get under way before the end of the month, and will be more far-reaching than earlier reports have indicated.

The final touches are now being put on the national organization and the campaign will start with a great publicity drive. Unlike ordinary loan campaigns, the sale of baby bonds will go on indefinitely and great efforts will be made to enlist the help of the whole community—bankers, business men, professional classes and labor executives.

The bonds will not yield a higher return than the prevailing rate on Dominion securities. The last war loan sold at 3¼ per cent. and the baby bonds may net around three per cent. They will be sold in denominations as low as $5 and there will also be savings stamps.

LOSS OF SHIPS IN AIR WARFARE IN THE NORTH SEA

London.—Three ships were added to the list of victims in the sea and air warfare in the North sea.

The Norwegian high command in a communique relayed here from somewhere in Norway by Reuters news agency said six persons were killed, including the captain and two women, in the bombing and machine-gunning of the 316-ton Norwegian passenger steamer Folden.

The Swedish steamer Monark, 1,786 tons, in charge of a German prize crew, was reported from Stockholm to have been torpedoed by a British submarine. Five members of the prize crew were taken aboard the submarine and two others were saved in lifeboats.

The Monark had been at Bergen, Norway, and was seized by the Germans at the start of the invasion.

(Stockholm dispatches did not explain the presence of the German prize crew aboard the Monark).

A despatch from Dunquerque, France, said the British collier Brighton, 5,359 tons, was sunk off that port following an explosion. All of the crew of 34 were saved though 10 were injured in the blast.

The secretary of the admiralty announced the loss of several naval trawlers during operations off the Norwegian coast in connection with the evacuation of the Trondheim area.

H.M. trawler Warwickshire and H.M. trawler Cape Chelyuskin were damaged by air attack and subsequently sank. H.M. trawlers Jardine, St. Goran, Gaul and Aston Villa were damaged by air attack and it was not deemed advisable for them to attempt the crossing of the North sea. They were accordingly sunk by Allied forces.

Casualties among the personnel were slight. The next-of-kin have been informed.

Opinion Of Economist

Is That Canada Will Be Stronger After War Ends

Washington.—F. J. Horning, economist for the Bank of Canada, told the United States securities commission the end of the war would find Canada "economically stronger than ever in her history."

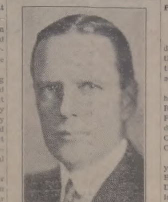
Horning said the Dominion's role in this war would be chiefly that of a "supplier of munitions, foods and other necessary materials." He testified at a hearing on a proposed reorganization of International Utilities Corporation.

At present Canada did not contemplate extensive military participation comparable to that of the last war because "at the moment it is not deemed necessary." Its contribution, in addition to that as a supplier, would include the Empire air training plan and "relatively small contingents overseas." Canada enlisted 600,000 men in the first Great War, of whom about 450,000 served abroad.

Companies Face Charges

Vancouver. — Mr. Justice H. B. Robertson in assize court reserved judgment until May 20 in the trial of eight companies and four individuals charged with forming and operating a combine in the marketing of British Columbia fruit.

WARNS MUSSOLINI



William Phillips, U.S. Ambassador to Rome, is reported to have delivered to Il Duce a message from President Roosevelt which warned the Italian leader that any act of aggression would probably affect U.S.-Italian trade as well as U.S. opinion.

Awarded Flying Cross

New Brunswick Airman Receives Decoration For Bravery

London.—A young New Brunswick airman has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, the air ministry announced, for his leadership in an attack on enemy aircraft and for bravery under fire.

He is Pilot-Officer Philip Purdy of St. Stephen, aged 21. He led a successful attack against an enemy Heinkel III., the ministry said. He also showed bravery in remaining in his cockpit while subjected to a bombing attack by three enemy planes and abandoned his aircraft only when it was set afire by a bomb.

Purdy received serious burns but insisted in helping start two other planes in the face of enemy machine-gun fire.

Other awards included the Distinguished Service Order for Squadron-Leader John Donaldson, a Briton whose squadron of fighter aircraft in the Andalsnes region of Norway shot down six enemy planes and put eight others out of action.

(Air Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare told the House of Commons that this squadron possibly accounted for as many as 30 German planes before the greater part of the British planes were themselves put out of action by terrific bombardment of their base by reinforced German bombers.)

Norway Expects More Help

Determined To Fight Until Their Country Is Free Again

Stockholm.—King Haakon of Norway, fugitive from the German invaders of his country, has proclaimed his government's determination "to hold out until our country is free again." He hinted that important new help is expected.

A statement, dated "somewhere in Norway" and released through the Norwegian news bureau, said in part:

"In northern Norway we still are holding strong positions. With the help now planned, we will succeed in retaining other parts of the country.

"The superiority of the enemy in numbers and technically on land and in the air has forced our retreat.

"We have reason to believe that this soon will be changed."

Norwegians were ordered to keep on fighting in a proclamation issued by the Norwegian high command through the Norwegian Telegraph Agency.

"We must not abandon the fight," the high command declared. "It goes on, and we shall conquer because right is on our side."

Economic Control

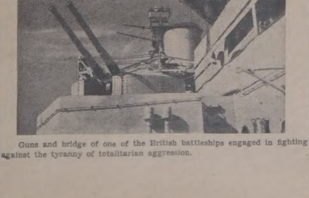
Roumanian Government To Take Over Control Of Commodities

Bucharest.—The cabinet economic council announced that the Roumanian government would take over control of all stocks of wood, coal, petroleum products, cotton, fodder, grain and foodstuffs in the interest of national defence.

Officials said this would be a first step toward economic mobilization. Decrees covering the action will be published.

The government will have power to purchase the commodities named at whatever prices it fixes, to ration them and control their sale both within the country and for export.

AGAINST AGGRESSION



Guns and bridge of one of the British battleships engaged in fighting against the tyranny of totalitarian aggression.

Decorated By King George

Pilot From Manitoba Among Distinguished Airmen Receiving Honors

London. — Twenty-six men were decorated at Buckingham palace by the King. By royal command, relatives of the men were permitted to see the investiture.

Distinguished airmen receiving the honors included: Flight Lieut. Edgar Ryder, Pilot Officer William Mulloy, Flying Officer Derek French, Squadron Leader George Peacock, Pilot Officer Michael Homer, and Lieut. Commander Roy Edwards.

Pilot Officer David Willis, husky young Royal Air Force flier from St. Boniface, Man., was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for gallantry and devotion to duty in a series of operations.

Willis was the hero of an air drama in the clouds high over Berlin during the first pamphlet raid over the German capital. He is 25 and joined the R.A.F. in 1937.

Work Is Proceeding

Survey Being Made Of Industrial Plants For War Effort

Ottawa.—The work of surveying industry to determine where various plants best will fit into the Canadian war effort is going on apace and the plant survey division of the department of munitions and supply has completed its 1,000th plant survey.

To date these surveys have involved some 2,300 visits to individual firms by the technical assistants if the division as they investigated the potential capacity of the Dominion to provide any given material from ship propellers to tin cans.

The survey of each individual plant covers its present facilities and capacities and also the potential production to which its equipment could be delivered.

Lt.-Col. G. Ogilvie is director of the plant survey division.

SAYS AIR PARITY IS NECESSARY TO COPE WITH ENEMY

London. — Winston Churchill had two cheering pieces of information to disclose to an anxious House of Commons as he closed a two-day debate upon the Norwegian campaign with the prediction Britain will suffer for some time to come because she has not attained air parity with Germany.

He revealed the Allies have taken possession of the airport at Narvik, northern Norwegian city in which a German garrison is besieged by the Allies.

He further revealed that despite extravagant German boasts, no British battleship has been withdrawn a day from service because of German aerial bombings. Two battleships had been slightly damaged but remained at their posts.

One aircraft carrier was slightly damaged as was one anti-aircraft cruiser, he said in denying Germany's claims that three aircraft carriers and a large number of cruisers had been sunk or damaged. "We have unhappily lost 11 trawlers," he added.

"Our numerical deficiency in the air—despite our superiority in both men and materials—has condemned us and will condemn us for some time to come to a great deal of difficulty and suffering and danger which we must endure with firmness until more favorable conditions can be established—as assuredly they will be," he said.

Mr. Churchill said an aircraft from the battleship Warspite had destroyed a submarine that was trailing the big ship which led the second attack on Narvik. In the first attack, made by five destroyers, he said the admiralty had not sent a large ship because the only one near enough was a battle cruiser and "we thought it would be a great damage to the fleet if we lost a battle cruiser.

The admiralty waited until it had the battleship Warspite there, he said, and added: "It looked much easier the day after than it did the day before. It was a great relief to find that no controlled minefields were laid."

(He did not say so but the battle cruiser was presumably the Renown, which at about that time engaged the German battleship Scharnhorst and a cruiser. The Scharnhorst has been reported as having been grounded due to hits from the Renown's massive shells.)

Mr. Churchill cleared up speculation as to why the Germans could transport men and munitions across the Skagerrak by saying that Britain could not establish a surface patrol in those waters where heavy German air power cauld be brought to bear.

Mr. Churchill said Germany had lost 10 men for every Briton killed in Norway. British ships had scored "a ghastly success, 7,000 or 8,000 Germans have ben drowned."

He said that at the time the Allied troops were withdrawn from central Norway the Germans numbered 120,000—a superiority of 10 to 1—and to leave the Britons there would have meant their destruction.

On that point the cabinet was agreed.

Swift Nazi Attack Made On Lowlands Without Warning

Brussels, Belgium. — Lunging like lightning at three more neutral nations, Germany savagely smashed the European war wide open.

Simultaneous air and land attacks struck with mad, grim speed at Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg as planes and parachute troops rained death and destruction across the Lowland democracies and brought Allied aid swiftly to the side of the latest victims of Nazi savagery.

British, French and Swiss cities were bombed.

The Nazi attacks came without warning. The powerful German air force descended in swarms on dozens of cities. Germans landed hundreds of parachute troops. Some were in Dutch uniforms. All were heavily armed with automatic weapons. Some were shot down by Dutch defenders, Dutch forces captured many of them, clad in German army uniforms.

Wave after wave of German warplanes, hundreds and hundreds of vicious, death-dealing battle birds, swept over the Lowland territory, spanning hundreds of miles, ranging as far away as Lyon, in southern France, and over the Thames in England. German planes bombed the French open cities of Lyon, Nancy, Lille, Colmar, Pontoise and Luxeuil. The Belgian military hospital at Antwerp was demolished in an air raid.

The Dutch people were advised by radio that Holland considered herself at war with Germany and were warned to disbelieve any German radio messages suggesting an armistice pending negotiations between Holland and Germany.

Brussels suffered 400 air raid casualties. At Hazebrouck, at the southern tip of the Maginot line in France, 40 French citizens were killed and 150 injured when a grounded German bombing plane exploded.

Royal Air Force fighters shot down five German planes in resisting attacks on British bases in France. Dunkirk and Calais in France were bombed.

The Netherlands legation in London said: "we are now allies of Britain and France." Both Belgium and Holland asked for Allied help and it was officially announced in London that they would get it.

Desperate fighting was reported along the borders and one report indicated little Luxembourg, pocketed between three concrete and steel battle lands, had been over-run.

Aerial fighting shattered the dawn above Brussels and over Amsterdam in Holland. The skies were full of planes. French and British planes were reported in the battles. French troops crossed into Belgian territory near Mons. Six German planes were shot down over Amsterdam. Germans were reported trying to land planes at Schiphol airport, largest airdrome in Holland. Paris reported an air raid alarm lasting nearly two hours, longest of the war.

Germany explained it was taking Lowland countries under its "protection" after learning the Allies intended an "immediate" offensive through the low countries toward the rich German industrial area of the Ruhr valley.

Several Swiss frontier towns were bombed but the situation there remained obscure. They were in the vicinity of the southern tip of the Maginot line.

Holland and Belgium resisted stoutly, sending heavy anti-aircraft fire against German planes. The Dutch quartermaster-general reported some dikes had been opened, flooding parts of the country "according to plans" laid months ago when Holland first considered herself threatened by massing of Nazi forces on her borders.

The Brussels radio announced German troops crossed the frontier of Belgium at four points.

Parachute troops, said the Brussels radio, dropped from German planes at Nivelles, less than 20 miles directly south of Brussels, and at St. Trond, 40 miles due east.

By a broadcast proclamation the government told the Belgian people it had appealed to Britain and France for aid and that King Leopold had instructed his diplomatic representative at Berlin to lodge a protest against the invasion.

Italy's Attitude

Spokesman Defines Status As That Of "Pre-Belligerency"

Rome.—Fascist reports described Italy's attitude toward the war as one of "pre-belligerency" rather than "non-belligerency".

The new statement of Italian policy was made in a report on the interior ministry's budget by Senator Maurizio Maravaglia, an outstanding pro-Ally influence in the last war.

He said the term non-belligerency adequately described Italy's legal status, but that the Italian state of mind might more appropriately be considered as a "position of pre-belligerency," in that Italy is "not disposed to buy the benefits of peace at the price of even the least sacrifice of its aspirations."

Czecho-Slovak Volunteers

London. — "Czecho-Slovak volunteers" some of whom had come across the world to help fight for the liberation of their country, have left London for France. One had come from Canada, another from South America, two from India. Two men had been aboard a German ship captured by the British navy.

Plan Being Considered

British Government May Adopt Compulsory Loan Idea If Necessary

London.—Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir John Simon said that the government would not hesitate to adopt a compulsory lending plan to finance the war if necessary.

The compulsory lending plan would be adopted, he said, if the present system of voluntary loans fails.

Simon referred to the compulsory loan plan advanced by John Maynard Keynes, noted British economist, who has proposed that about 20 per cent. of the salaries and wages in Britain be lent to the government on a compulsory basis—with certain exceptions.

Under Keynes' plan Britain would obtain about two billion dollars annually to finance the war through compulsory borrowig.

Those who earn $750 or more annually would buy bonds and contribute to a savings account which would be freed after the war.

Keynes believes his plan will not only finance the war on a broad basis but also believes it would take up some of the post-war shock of unemployment when the savings are returned.

Britain And France Face Fresh Dangers As War Front Spreads

London.—Britain and France gained new Allies and faced fresh dangers as Europe's war spread into an "all-out" conflagration.

Sir Dudley Pound, chief of the naval staff, entered No. 10 Downing street, Prime Minister Chamberlain's official residence, with this remark to bystanders: "Well, it has started at last."

Britain landed armed forces in Iceland to forestall a possible German invasion of the North Atlantic island, and rushed to aid The Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg as German planes raided them, dropping parachute troops, in the latest blitzkrieg of the Second Great War.

Germany timed air raids on the Thames estuary and the southeast coast to coincide with its invasion of Holland and Belgium. Bombers appearing off the Thames were greeted by the hottest anti-aircraft fire in this area since the outbreak of the war.

The Allies will give Belgium and the Netherlands their full aid.

Dutch Queen Wilhelmina rallied her people to resist the German invasion by declaring simply that: "I and my government will do our duty."

The well-loved Dutch queen in a proclamation to her beleagured people said: "After our country with scrupulous conscientiousness had observed strict neutrality during all these months and while Holland had no other plan than to maintain strictly this attitude Germany made a sudden attack on our territory without any warning.

Hitler's score now totals 13 invasions. Since he came to power he has ordered German troops to occupy the Ruhr, the Rhineland, Austria, then the German Sudetenland, then the broken Czechoslovak republic, Memel, Danzig, Poland, Denmark and Norway. Now he has added three more neighbors to his list.

Berne reported an unidentified foreign plane dropped bombs near Courendlin, Switzerland, damaging the railway line.

The Luxembourg government was reported to have escaped from the tiny principality south of Belgium.

Reynold Packard, the British United Press Rome bureau manager, said that Italian officials apparently had no advance notice of Hitler's coup—or at least all those who could be reached at an early hour insisted that they had no previous knowledge of the German invasion of Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg.

Government Purchases Goods As War Necessity And To Stabilize Prices

War has sent the Dominion government into business, but it is to protect producers rather than to ake profits. The government or its agents now buy and sell such diversified commodities as wheat, canned lobster, bacon and ham, apples, fibre flax seed, foundation potato seed and other seeds. Other commodities may be added from time to time.

The government went into business as a wartime necessity and not as an experiment in Socialism. Chief object was to maintain price stability and to assure that adequate supplies remain in Canada. The government's commercial ventures were embarked upon with the support of the producers, and there has been close co-operation throughout.

Canadian wheat was bought and sold by the government through the ageney of the Canadian wheat board for several years past, and the value of such centralized purchasing and selling is considered important in Canada's role as Great Britain's breadbasket, especially in wartime.

The export market for Canadian apples virtually disappeared with the outbreak of war, and Canadian growers faced a large surplus on the 1939 crop, especially in Nova Scotia and British Columbia.

The Dominion government stepped in and arranged for purchase of the bulk of the surplus, some 2,000,000 barrels of Nova Scotia and British Columbia apples, for processing and later sale on domestic markets.

At the same time, central Canada markets were set aside as the exclusive outlet for Ontario and Quebec apples. Later, the British authorities agreed to increase import quotas of Canadian apples to 50 per cent. of the average for the last two years, so that the surplus the Canadian government had obligated itself to purchase was reduced considerably, and not all of the estimated requirement of $1,475,000 was expended.

Necessary restrictions upon luxury imports also deprived Canada of an annual $1,000,000 business in canned lobster sent to Great Britain, so the Dominion government, it was announced, will assist that industry. A controller to be named will have authority to purchase 55,000 cases of canned lobster, providing the canners can establish that they paid tne lobster fishermen at least 5¼ cents a pound.

The Canadian bacon board, headed by Hon. J. G. Taggart, agricultural minister of Saskatchewan, has purchased a Canadian pork surplus of 30,000,000 pounds as agent for the British supply ministry. Great Britain has been buying 5,600,000 pounds of Canadian bacon and ham a week under terms of a wartime agreement, and Canadian production has exceed the demand. The surplus was bought up to stabilize the market.

Other commodities have been purchased by the agriculture supply board headed by A. M. Shaw, director of market services for the agriculture department. The committee bought the entire Canadian output of fibre flax seed, estimated at 48,000 bushels. Object was to assure adequate supply for this country.

Subsequently about 17,500 bushels were released to Northern Ireland, deprived of its usual European sources by the war. Only the surplus was released for export, and roughly 30,000 bushels remain in Canada for sale to the flax growers as needed.

About 25,000 bushels of foundation potato seed, from which the certified potato seed is gathered, were purchased from Canadian growers for the same reason, and will be resold to the growers at the purchase price plus storage charges. Smaller purchases were made in sugar beet seed and garden seed.

Industrial Survey

2,300 Visits To Industrial Firms Has Been Made

The work of surveying industry to determine where various plants best will fit into the Canadian war effort is going on apace.

To date these surveys have involved some 2,300 visits to individual firms by the technical assistants of the division as they investigated the potential capacity of the Dominion to provide any given material from ship propellers to tin cans.

The survey of each individual plant covers its present facilities and capacities and also the potential production to which its equipment could be delivered.

Lt.-Col. G. Ogilvie is director of the plant survey division.

Ready For Use

The London Times says: An 80-year-old African chief took to the District Commissioner of Oda in the Gold Coast his ancient flintlock gun which he used in the Ashanti war. Asked why he had not licensed it before, he replied that he believed in letting sleeping dogs lie, but when they awoke, he, too, awoke. Now it was licensed, His Majesty's forces could use it.

The wheelbarrow was invented by Thomas Jefferson.

Power In The Atom

Isolation Of New Chemical Substance Hailed As Important Discovery

Laboratory isolation of a new chemical substance, one pound of which is said to be capable of yielding the power output of 5,000,000 pounds of coal or 3,000,000 gallons of gasoline, was described by The New York Times.

The Times said the discovery, announced in the current issue of the Physical Review, a scientific journal, had been hailed by leading scientists as holding the promise of revolutionizing all present methods of power production and ushering in the era of atomic power.

The substance was identified as "U-235", an isotope or chemical twin of ordinary uranium, which when simply immersed in cool water releases its energy in a form useable by man—steam.

Five to 10 pounds of the substance, plentifully available in many parts of the earth, would drive a battleship or seagoing submarine around the oceans for an indefinite period without refueling, it was said.

The Times said the German government had heard of United States research in this field and had ordered its greatest scientists to concentrate on the problem of improving the method of extracting U-235, one pound of which was said to have the explosive force of 15,000 tons of TNT.

"Every German scientist in this field, physicists, chemists and engineers . . . have been ordered to drop all other researches and devote themselves to this work alone," The Times said.

The substance U-235 has been known for some time, but its power potentialities were first suspected within the last three months, since a minute fraction of a gram was isolated in February at the University of Minnesota physics department, under the direction of Professor Alfred O. Nier.

This sample was taken to Columbia University where Professor John R. Dunning subjected it to tests with a 150-ton cyclotron or atom-smasher.

The report in the Physical Review said that since then the yield had been increased 200-fold, raising the hope that a process for isolating the substance in large quantities would soon be found.

Describing the action of U-235, which is made by splitting the uranium atom and producing a non-stable, exploding atom, the paper said:

"Left by itself the substance would be inactive. As soon as it touches water of ordinary temperature it would automatically start to liberate its energy.

"The water would be turned to steam and the steam would drive powerful turbines. The new water supplied would keep the process going indefinitely. To stop it, all that would be necessary would be to cut off the water supply.

"Thus the process would be the nearest practical approach to a form of perpetual motion, for as long as the U-235 is supplied with water it would keep on liberating its energy until it is exhausted."

Designs Solid Toys

College Girl Has 40 Types That Will Not Fall Apart

Because Anne Farrell was once a little girl and because the wheels fell off her toy buggy then, she decided "to make toys that would behave the way children expect them to."

Miss Farrell has a full time job "and more" now, thanks to that childhood desire. At the age of 28 she directs her own department of Toys by Anne Farrell at Milton Bradley Laboratories, Springfield, Mass.

"I have designed 40 every-day toys," she said. "I don't call them education toys because every toy is education. I call them 'Toys the Way Children Want Them.'

"First, toys should be serviceable. The strings shouldn't fall apart, the teeth of the rake should be sturdy, the wagon wheels solid. Poorly-made toys not only cause terrible unhappiness but they break easily and instill destructive habits. They should fulfill the psychological requirements of intelligent parents."

Miss Farrell prepared for her career at Columbia University and studied in Sweden, where she designed toys for the Swedish co-operative societies.

Fuel In Faroe Islands

Denmark was preparing to make its Faroe islands independent of foreign fuel. The 20,000 inhabitants have enough coal to keep such a population warm for centuries. The Faroes, a Danish word meaning Sheep Islands, are only 50 miles southeast of Iceland. Peat is abundant and beneath it is high-grade coal.

Russia claims it will have more than 500,000 tractors and 165,000 combines operating in fields this year.

2359

Canadian Honored

Saskatchewan University Biologist Granted Degree By Iowa State College

Dr. Lorne C. Paul, Assistant Entomologist, Dominion Entomological Laboratory, Division of Entomology, Science Service, at Saskatoon, has recently been granted the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy by the Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa. Dr. Paul has been on the staff of the Saskatoon laboratory since 1930. He was born in Prince Albert, and obtained his Bachelor of Science degree in 1930 and his Master's degree in 1932 at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, where he specialized in biology. In 1935 he attended the University of Minnesota and in 1936-37 was granted a teaching fellowship at the Iowa State College. Dr. Paul has devoted the greater proportion of his time for several years to a study of the various aspects of the grasshopper problem in Saskatchewan. A report on certain aspects of his work, entitled "An Economic Appraisal of Grasshopper Control Methods in Saskatchewan," was accepted by the University as a thesis in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The thesis embodied an appraisal of the value of the several methods of grasshopper control in use and the actual results secured on some 300 farms, representing a variety of agricultural and soil conditions in Saskatchewan. The investigation threw into relief the great importance of tillage in grasshopper control and has proved to be a most significant contribution to the solution of the grasshopper control problem. The results of his studies are recognized by those responsible for large scale grasshopper control activities as of the greatest importance and Dr. Paul was invited to present a summary of his report as a paper before the North West States Entomologists' Conference which recently met at LaFayette, Indiana.

Amid The Ruins

Pitiable Picture Of Desolation Wrought By Brutal Warfare

One of the most poignant photographs to come out of this war so far is from the seeing camera of Julien Bryan, and published in a book called "Siege". It shows a small Polish boy crouching in ghastly solitude amid the wreckage of his Warsaw home after Hitler's bombers had come and gone.

All is in ruins. Among the desolate chaos of shattered bricks lie mute evidences of domesticity: here a twisted bedstead, there a bent length of stove pipe, in another corner a jagged curtain rod; and peering forth from the grim rubble are shards of pottery, battered utensils, tangled metals. Alone and overwhelmed crouches the lad, the sole living thing amid fantastic destruction.

The caption to this powerful pictorial representation of Hitlerian greed is written by Maurice Hindus. It reads: "Design for Lebensraum."

Such is the pass the world has been brought to by the insatiate mania for power and national glory and blood-thinking by one man. Such is the catastrophe against which the Allies are fighting. And, remote though it may sometimes appear, such is the thing we Canadians have taken up arms to avoid. Hitler's gangster tactics for so-called "living space" must, will, can be stopped: or we, too, like the little Polish boy, may squat alone and desolate amid the ruins of our civilization.—Winnipeg Free Press.

A Great Tribute

Was Paid To British Navy By Rescued German Pilot

The Halifax Herald says: A writer in a London newspaper draws attention to an incident in the North Sea fighting which he calls one of "the greatest tributes ever paid to a nation at war."

A raiding Nazi bomber, after attacking an unarmed trawler, was crippled by a British pursuit plane. A forced landing was necessary and the Nazi airmen were rescued by the very trawler they had just attacked. On their arrival at a British port to be interned, the German pilot remarked:

"We saw our plight was hopeless so we brought the machine down near the trawler—we knew the British would save us."

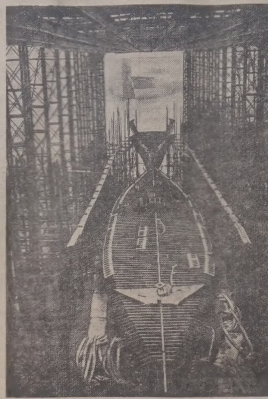
Easily Recognized

Recent tests claim that the men who make the best fighter pilots are generally blue-eyed. This is supposed to indicate an independent, combative type of personality. Whatever the color of his eyes, however, medical experts claim to be able to spot the potential fighter pilot almost at a glance. They say the way he moves, the quickness of his eye and the readiness of his smile are unmistakable.

Very Thoughtful

An American girl about to visit England was advised by a friend to visit Lincoln Cathedral. "Oh, indeed," said the girl, "is there a Lincoln Cathedral in England?" "There is, and a beautiful building it is, too," was the reply. "Say, now," she exclaimed, "wasn't it just too sweet of them to name it after our Abe?"

BRITAIN ALSO BUILDS



On the stocks of a British shipyard a 9,000-ton merchantman takes shape. Never before have Britain's shipyards been busier in building ships of all classes to maintain Britain's supremacy of the sea.

Britain Has Not Changed

Determined To See That Liberty Should Remain A Fact

"Our enemies will find us the same as we were in 1918—unbeatable!"

These are not the words of a ranting Goering, that expert at vapid, empty phrases intended to frighten the rest of the world. They are the calm, confident statement of Canada's greatest wartime fighting pilot, Honorary Air Marshal W. A. Bishop, V.C., speaking before the St. George's Society in Toronto in reply to the toast: "St. George and Merrie England!"

Goering, himself a fighting pilot in the last war, has told the world that "her enemies will not find her the same Germany as in 1918."

Canada's Ace, in his speech, replied that the world—and Germany—would find Britain the same, unchanged, as determined as ever in the past to see that liberty should remain a fact, and not just a wordy fiction in the fabric of civilization.

There is something comforting in the calm assurance with which the "Colonel"—as he will always be known to Canadians—told his audience that the Empire would triumph in the air, as on the land and on the sea. He spoke of Canada's present effort in preparing its fliers to sweep the skies of enemies again in this war as before in 1918. He knows these new young fliers, and one can sense his pride in them when he declares:

"They, too, will be unbeatable!"—Montreal Star.

Going To Palestine

Famous British Music Hall Star Will Entertain Empire Troops

Gracie Fields, famous British music hall star, will fly to the Near East soon to entertain the Empire troops in Egypt and Palestine, it was announced.

The anouncement was made at an all-star Anglo-French concert at the Drury Lane Theatre, with Miss Fields and Maurice Chevalier, French comedian, as headliners.

During the performance, Miss Fields and Chevalier were thanked for their work for the troops by the Duke and Duchess of Kent, who attended.

Of all the continents, Europe has the lowest mean altitude (980 feet) and Antarctica has the highest (6,000 feet).

The X-ray now can be used to determine accurately the size and weight of the heart.

Muskrat Industry

Ten-Year Program Of Development In Northern Manitoba

Premier John Bracken said that the Manitoba government has under consideration a 10-year program of development which will make possible the trapping each year of approximately 1,500,000 muskrats in the Saskatchewan river delta area.

Mr. Bracken said that such an industry "would provide a payroll for the community adjacent to The Pas exceeding $2,000,000 a year."

"In other words, the development of an industry will mean as much to The Pas community as the Flin Flon mine does to the town of Flin Flon," he added.

The successful development of the Barry game preserve, involving 130,000 acres of marshland just north of The Pas, is only the first step in developing the whole Saskatchewan river delta—an area eight times its size, he said.

"Five years ago there were practically no muskrats in this area. It is now estimated that as a result of the conservation work done, the rat population before present trapping started was 300,000.

Mighty On Land

Value Of Air Power On Land Has Been Proved

Clear it becomes, too, that air power, whatever its failure in coping with sea power, is mighty in war on land. Franco broke the resistance of Spanish Republicans with his final air drive. Germany bombed Polish resistance to pieces before it could see waves of German bombers, rising from Norwegian air bases, making lightning German thrusts possible because the Allies have not enough bombers or fighter planes and anti-aircraft guns to cope with them.

This situation, we can believe confidently, will be remedied. Meanwhile, however, the facts—and the lesson—are clear.—Ottawa Journal.

Conserving Flour

Use of flour or any milled wheat product for other than human food has been prohibited except under special license, the British ministry of food announced. The order affects dog, livestock and poultry foods.

Connecting Link

The object of the Division of Illustrated Stations of the Dominion Experimental Farms Service is to serve as a connecting link between the experimental farm and the man on the land.

Cross Stitch Looks Like Applique



Household Arts by Alice Brooks

Colorful Effect Done in No Time in Cross Stitch

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PATTERN 6687

Both doing the needlework and owning these towels is a pleasure. They look like smart gingham applique but they're just easy cross stitch and outline stitch. Pattern 6687 contains a transfer pattern of six motifs averaging 5½ x 8 inches; materials needed; illustrations of stitches.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published

Shipping Difficulties Prove Effectual Barrier To Flow Of Refugees To Canada

When the war ends, Canada and other nations of the Western Hemisphere will see a tremendous spurt in immigration—the arrival by the thousands of Europeans with high ideals and faith in the future. And therein lies rich opportunity for expansion in the New World.

This is the considered opinion of Frederick C. Blair, Director of Immigration, Department of Mines and Resources. Mr. Blair feels that two great conflicts in a single generation cannot but lead many peace-loving folk in Europe to seek haven for their families in the war free Americas.

In the meantime, however, figures for immigration from Europe into Canada have dipped sharply compared to the pre-war period. At present, approximately one-fifth of the 1939 arrivals are coming to the Dominion.

In January, 1940, as compared to the same month of the previous year, the number of British immigrants rose 22 per cent., about the same increase was recorded for United States arrivals, but there was a decrease of nearly 80 per cent. in European immigration. In February, 1940, again in comparison with the corresponding period last year, there was increased immigration from British sources, but a decrease of from 58 to 70 per cent. in others. In March, 1940, British and United States immigration again showed an upturn, and European immigration continued to decrease, at 73 per cent. of the 1939 figure.

It seems paradoxical that now, at a time when Europe's refugee problem was never more acute, the number of immigrants from that continent should touch a new low. Yet there are two excellent reasons for the decrease.

The shipping situation in itself has made it impossible for refugees and other would-be travellers to cross the Atlantic. And the exchange situation has had an equally striking effect on immigration, for almost universal control on the movement of capital in European nations has made it impossible for people to leave with their money—and in most cases they cannot leave without it. Barriers against the export of capital in any large amount are well nigh insurmountable.

These two important factors—difficulty of securing transportation and near impossibility of transferring large sums of money to Canada—have checked many potential immigrants until the war comes to a close.

The number of refugees in Europe is increasing, while the number who can come to Canada is decreasing.

Canada offers no obstacle to entry of immigrants of good character, other than that this country quite reasonably asks assurance the arrival will not become a public charge. Unlike the United States, the Dominion has no quotas, sets no limit to the number of immigrants allowed each nation. Admission to Canada depends solely on the applicant's fitness for it.

Thousands of refugees are now in temporary abode in the United States, Great Britain, Holland, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Jugoslavia and Roumania, whose ultimate hope is to come to Canada to start a new life. Yet, at the present time, few are eligible for entry, because of lack of capital.

It is a desperately practical proviso that the refugee must have money. For he would do himself or his new-found country little good if he came here as a public charge.

Notable exceptions, of course, are such entries as the 100 refugee youngsters whose coming to the Dominion was arranged by the Canadian National Committee on Refugees. But these will be orphan children, and should the plan succeed, more will be permitted to enter Canada.

Canada, as a matter of policy, endeavors to reunite families, where the family head is living in the Dominion. Conversely, immigration authorities strive to avoid separating families. Which in the words of Mr. Blair, "is one of the most sensible things we've ever done."

Despite Premier Hepburn's offer to settle thousands of Finns in Northern Ontario, no flood of applications for entry has come from war-stricken Finland. The door to Canada has always been open for Scandinavians who wished to settle on the land. Yet there has been scant immigration of such settlers.

A major reason is that the European farmer's roots are deep; he is settled firmly in his homeland. And the war now makes it extremely difficult to leave even if he so desires. He must cross an ocean infested with mines and Nazi submarines, and passage costs have soared since the outbreak of war. It is estimated that third-class passage from Helsinki, Oslo or Stockholm to Ottawa now costs more than $200 in excess of pre-war rates, even if our immigrant can get a ship—which is doubtful.

But these conditions will last just as long as the war and no longer. When peacetime comes, Mr. Blair and his immigration staff anticipate a hectic period of handling an unparalleled influx of New Canadians.—Ottawa Journal.

Origins Of Things

How Weights And Measures Have Been Handed Down From Old Usages

The foot came from the length of the king's foot; the old cubit was the length of a forearm; the grain came from the weight of a single grain of wheat "well dried from the middle of the ear"; and the inch originated as the thickness of a man's thumb. Traditionally the acre was the area of ground that a plowman with one ox could turn over in a day.

Often, neighboring countries assigned slightly different lengths to the same unit, such as the foot—which might equal any length from 11.3 to 14 inches. The Greeks even recognized three different feet, which were used for three different purposes. In pre-Elizabethan England, the gallon depended upon the usage, that for wine being considerably smaller than the standard for ale.

Many of these idiosyncrasies have been retained even to this day. With avoirdupois and troy we have two systems of weight, and we have dry and fluid measures of volume. We have long and short tons and long and short cords, a hundred-weight which weighs 100 pounds and a long hundredweight at 112 pounds. The height of horses is measured in hands and their weight in stones; and we measure paper by the ream, which may be 480 or 500 sheets. In this country a billion is a thousand million, whereas to the English it is a million million. Seamen cling to their nautical miles, knots and fathoms.—Condensed by Technology Review from Compressed Air Magazine.

The Liberator

A Pole was passing through Berlin with his small son. The boy saw a statue of Hitler and inquired who he was.

"Why, he's the man who freed us from our chains," the father said. "You know, mother's nice gold chain and my watch chain."

Jupiter, Neptune, Saturn and Uranus are larger planets than the earth. The planets Mars, Mercury, Pluto, and Venus are smaller than our earth.

One thing about a war, it shows up a man for what he is. But it should be understood that character is not created by a crisis. It is only revealed.

Traditions And Laws

Blamed By Attorney For Women's Failure In Business Life

If women have not made as much progress as they would like, politically and economically, traditions and laws are equally to blame, Mrs. Helen Z. M. Rodgers, Buffalo attorney, told delegates to the convention of the American Association of University Women at Elmira, N.Y.

Tradition, said Mrs. Rodgers, was responsible for the fact that few women in business reached the top, regardless of ability.

"There is a challenge being made of women's right to work in these days when jobs are scarce. Such a movement, beginning with married women, will eventually embrace all women workers."

She asked her audience to imagine the surprise of the men if all women in the family left their work and asked to be supported again in the traditional manner.

"A good many industries now largely supported by self-supporting women—the cosmetic and the clothing industries—would be blighted," she added.

Disclaiming any antagonism toward the masculine sex, or the need for any in the struggle for rights, she continued:

"If civilization were predominantly feminine, as it is now masculine, we would find the same lopsidedness. We wouldn't have as many wars but life would be somewhat duller."

World problems to-day, she concluded, need the strongest efforts of both to bring order out of chaos.

Scale Of Battleground

The Financial Post says to get a better idea of the "scale" of Europe's new battleground, imagine a map of Europe superimposed on a map of America. Supposing Norway's northers-most tip to be at Churchill, its 1,200-mile coastline extends almost as far south as Nebraska. Trondheim is just about at Winnipeg and London at the southernmost point of Colorado. Ireland is in Utah and most of France in Mexico.

The Nazis have two ministers on their embassy staff in Rome. One to watch the Ambassador and the other to watch the Minister who's watching the Ambassador.

In Siberia, there are rivers containing fish which are buried in the mud and frozen all winter, but are alive in the spring.



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VANCOUVER CALGARY WINNIPEG TORONTO MONTREAL

Men Of Many Trades

Nine Others Are Needed To Keep One Pilot In The Air

In the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan it is estimated that one in ten airmen, forming the complement of a "flight", can be classed as pilots. Organization and administration, repair and inspection of aircraft and equipment, aeronautical development and a multitude of other duties absorb the services of many men vital to the actual flying operations.

Hence a wide variety of occupations and trades will be incorporated into the Air Force. Qualifications for some of these illustrate the highly specialized nature of the work. Aero engine mechanics, with a thorough knowledge of internal combustion engines and familiar with the methods of fitting bearings, piston and piston rings, valve grinding and engine timing, are required to keep the equipment in top shape. Then there are armament artificers. These must be capable of overhauling, repairing and testing rifles, machine guns, bombs, armament and other equipment used. The armament artificer should also have a working knowledge of explosives and understand the use of metal working machinery.

Cooks must have not only a thorough knowledge of cooking, but also c meat cutting, storage of perishables and de-frosting of meats and fish.

Men taken on as clerks must be capable of taking dictation at the rate of 75 words per minute and to type at a rate of 40 words per minute. They must be familiar with filing systems and general accounting.

The term disciplinarian has been applied to men who will have charge of the physical training of recruits. They must be competent in the instruction and supervision of physical training classes, have a knowledge of military drill, be proficient in fencing, boxing and gymnastics and be ready to take on coaching duties in various forms of athletics.

Electricians in the Air Force are expected to have a working knowledge of motors, generators, and batteries and a practical knowledge of materials used in the trade. The electrician must be able to diagnose faults in circuits and electrical apparatus, and read wiring diagrams.

The fabric worker must be familiar with cutting, machining and the fitting of fabric to aircraft, be capable to sewing by hand and of applying all types of paints, dopes and varnishes.

A knowledge of the heat treatment of tools, springs and instrument parts is a necessary qualification for instrument repairers. They must know the physical properties of materials used in instruments, be able to read working drawings, have a knowledge of electricity, magnetism, general physics and mechanics.

The machinist must know machine shop practice, be proficient in the handling of lathes, milling machines, shapers, grinders and planers. He should be able to read working drawings and understand the use of micrometer, vernier caliper, surface and depth gauges.

Motor transport mechanics, besides proficiency in repairing and overhauling trucks, must have a knowledge of map reading, police and highway regulations.

The metal worker and the metal airframe mechanic must be familiar with the use and maintenance of hand tools and shop equipment, understand working drawings and elementary geometry as applied to sheet metal work, have a knowledge of rivetting, panel beating, planishing, flanging, brazing and soft soldering and acetylene welding.

Wireless and electrical mechanics should have sufficient knowledge of elementary electricity, magnetism and radio principles to manipulate wireless apparatus in common use. They must be capable of sending and receiving Morse at the rate of 18 words per minute. "Ham" operators, as amateur radio enthusiasts are called, may find in the R.C.A.F. an excellent outlet for their energies and ability.

Photography is of vital importance to the Air Force in modern warfare. To qualify as a photographer the recruit should be familiar with the history and characteristics of lenses and filters, have had experience in the use of different types of cameras and printing equipment, and understand the handling and chemistry of film development.

The airmen engaged in these trades and occupations within the Air Force make an important contribution to the training of pilots, air gunners and air observers.



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Africa's Driver Ants

Make Raid On Mission Station Four Times Every Year

Miss Verna Schade, daughter of Rev. H. F. Schade and Mrs. Schade of New Dundee, Ont., missionary-on-furlough from the Belgian Congo, has been ministering to a people only one generation removed from cannibalism. When she left on furlough she had the rare experience of motoring through Africa's jungles, plains and mountains for a distance of 2,500 miles, detouring around the flowing lava of one of the world's most famous volcanoes, then in eruption, and finally of making a wartime voyage from Capetown to Canada aboard a Dutch cargo steamer.

Asked if she was not afraid to cross the seas in a light cargo steamer in wartime, she replied that the voyage home was a pleasant one. There were no storms. The ship did not meet any submarines and, as far as the passengers knew, did not cross any mine fields. Indeed, she reported, she had frequently been more upset in Africa, when the mission station was raided by driver ants, than she was making a wartime voyage.

She explained that these small creatures, about half an inch long, raid the mission station about four times a year. When they arrive everyone flees before them. During their raid they clean the house of all insects, spiders, hornets, mice and snakes, and, incidentally, of every atom of food as well. They are carnivorous creatures, are equipped with pincers at the front of their mouths something like Canadian crabs, and when they bite a person the victim feels as if his flesh had been seized by a pair of hot pincers.

Miss Schade reports that children left in a house unprotected during a driver ant raid have been killed inside half an hour.

While the ants are at work the house is filled with the peculiar buzzing noise they make. When every insect and every scrap of food has vanished the ants are given some sort of a signal. Immmediately silence reigns and the tiny creatures form into regular army columns and file out of the house in a fashion as orderly as the best drilled troops.

Miss Schade said she often has watched them go and every ant walks in his place with the precision of a drum major.

Miss Schade, a graduate of Wneaton College, Ill., and a former student at Moody Bible Institute, left Canada to begin her missionary career in September, 1936.

Asked concerning the people among whom she works, Miss Schade stated that in the Belgian Congo the women cultivate the soil and the men do all the sewing. Miss Schade said roasted caterpillars and flying ants are considered delicacies by the natives. By means of traps and nets they catch jungle animals for meat and vary their meals with plantains, peanuts, and bananas, pineapples and paw-paws, which grow in abundance. The missionaries live mostly on vegetables and the aforementioned fruits. For meats they have to deepend upon canned goods as they find it impossible to relish the meats eaten by the natives.

Night Plowing In England

The farmers in England are plowing their acres on a 24 hours a day schedule and consequently tractors are equipped with headlights just like automobiles. The tractor lights must obey the Lighting Restrictions order: no reflectors, a tail-light no larger than three inches in diameter and headlight beams deflected so they reach no farther than 20 yards in any direction.

When diving, bearded seals of the Arctic regions turn a complete somersault.

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Coleman INSTANT GAS STOVES

Japan's Gold Supply

Survey Shows Reserves Have Shrunk To Less Than $100,000,000

A survey of Japan's financial structure after the drain of nearly three years' war in China indicates that its gold reserves have shrunk to less than $100,000,000.

Officials in Washington make that estimate of Japanese-held gold, despite of fact that the Central Bank of Japan still lists its gold reserve at $164,000,000, a figure which has remained unchanged since December, 1938.

Japan paid—largely in gold—$200,000,000 for goods purchased in the United States during 1939, and gold shipments are continuing to pay for purchases.

American officials, who long have maintained that Japan is reaching the bottom of her gold barrel, are firmly puzzled as to where the Japanese are getting the precious metal.

One explanation is that Japan long ago began hoarding gold in a secret "war chest" against any trouble with Russia and has been dipping into this fund to pay the war bill in China.

Japan's gold production amounts to about $62,000,000 a year. The country has made efforts recently to develop every possible gold-bearing property, especially on the Island of Formosa.

Japan's ability to obtain gold is considered to be decreasing. Shipping services to other nations can bring in very little foreign exchange, the experts declare, because most of Japan's maritime fleet is needed in far eastern waters.

Bacon Agreement

Problem Expected To Be Solved By Increased Demands From Britain

Notwithstanding the United Kingdom bacon agreement by which millions of pounds are shipped weekly, there is a surplus of pork products in Canada. The Bacon Board is concerning itself with the problem, although it is expected to be solved later on by an increase in the British demands. This is expected to develop when existing stores in the United Kingdom, made up largely of purchases made in Denmark before the invasion, are consumed.

Increasing trade figures for Canada have been reported for January and February, with greatly enlarged exports to the United Kingdom. Canadian newsprint is expected to move in larger quantities when present stocks of Scandinavian supplies in Great Britain are exhausted. Already preliminary negotiations for an enlarged supply have begun.

A Valuable Contribution

Ring 1,700 Years Old Given To British Red Cross

A gold ring estimated to be 1,700 years old was among the gifts which Queen Mary inspected when she visited 149 Park Lane, where contributions are being assembled for a Red Cross sale at Christie's famous auction galleries in June.

The ring's antiquity was not realized until an expert happened to see it among the gifts. He pronounced it a perfect specimen. Queen Mary was also shown original manuscripts of the works of Lord Byron, Arnold Bennett and Rider Haggard.

Raising Poultry

New methods and equipment for poultry raising are constantly being tested by the Dominion Experimental Farms Service, including batteries for brooding, rearing and laying. Rations suitable for battery use have also been compounded.

A tribe of South American Indians, the Octomacas, have a marriage system under which all girls are married to old widowers and all boys to old widows.

A new folding bicycle can be folded in the middle for more compact storage.

Eels from fresh water in New York State swim 3,000 miles to a region south of Bermuda to spawn.

WOMEN WANTED

38 to 52 years old. Women who are restless, moody, NERVOUS—who fear hot flashes, dizzy spells—to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Pinkham's is famous for helping women during these "trying times" due to functional irregularities. Get a bottle today from your druggist! WORTH TRYING!

Their Spiritual Companion

Nazi Feel They Must Take Over Shakespeare From The English

The mystery of the Nazi mentality continues to grow more mysterious every week. The latest manifestation of its devious workings is to be found in the announcement from Berlin that the German Shakespeare Association has decided that Shakespeare is no spiritual companion of the Britain of to-day and that his works may therefore continue to be identified with the German spirit.

It would be difficult to imagine any more ironical commentary upon the mental blindness of the Nazi than this statement. It might as well be said that Karl Marx and Nietsche are not spiritual companions of the Nazis and therefore must be identified with the British spirit of freedom and tolerance. Only that would not be half as funny.

If Alice's walrus could speak, he would surely suggest that the time has come for the Nazis really to read Shakespeare, in particular "Richard II.," and to ponder these stirring lines, which they must find so thoroughly characteristic of the inspiring Nazi spirit of brutality, oppression, murder, rapine and mental and moral decay:

"This royal throne of kings, this sceptred isle,
This earth of majesty, this seat of Mars,
This other Eden, demi-Paradise:
This fortress, built by Nature for herself
Against infection, and the hand of war;
This happy breed of men, this little world;
This precious stone set in the silver sea,
Which serves it in the office of a wall,
Or as a moat defensive to a house,
Against the envy of less happier lands;
This blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England."

It might not be a bad idea for Hitler to memorize this passage against the time when he rides down Whitehall on his long-promised tour of inspection of the Tower of London. Better still, perhaps, Dr. Goebbels might include it in his weekly roar of hate. Being so characteristically Nazi in sentiment, it is sure to be understood by his docile listeners throughout the Nazi Fatherland.—Montreal Star.

White Muskrats

New Fur Industry May Be Started In Manitoba

Two muskrats are sitting in a cabin 50 miles southeast of The Pas to-day, ignorant of the future in store for them and caring less. They are Leopold and Susiecue and the reason for their new found fame is their color, which is white.

Trapped on the provincial Summerberry Fur Rehabilitation project by Norman McKenzie and Jack Griffiths, game wardens, the pair may prove to be the foundation stone for a new industry in the province.

According to the experts, only one in 18,000 to 20,000 muskrats is born the pure white of Leopold and Susiecue. The rest are brown.

Both came from the same muskrat lodge and were discovered when McKenzie and Griffiths laid traps at the door and caught two brothers and sisters, also white, but dead.

Thinking there might be more, the two wardens set net traps and the result was Leopold and Susiecue. They have an excellent chance of producing white children, experts say.

Officials of the department of mines and natural resources pointed out, that when properly cured and treated snow-white muskrat pelts could be turned into an evening wrap fit for a queen.

So it is up to Leopold and Susiecue. Do the right thing by the department and they're on a permanent pension. Play false and life may take a different twist.

What do they think about it? They don't!—Winnipeg Free Press.

Overlook Nothing

Nazis Have New Idea To Use In Spreading Propaganda

Americans have been receiving wireless messages lately from business people in Norway. The wording is practically the same in all cases, simply saying that all is well. The surprise lies in the fact that these messages come from persons who never sent wireless greetings before. They have not even bothered sending ordinary letters on anything but purely business topics. The Nazi propaganda department apparently holds the key to the secret. They must have gone through the files of Norwegian firms and picked out the men with whom the company had ever done business in the United States. Then, to get across the idea that Germany was treating the Norwegians decently, the Nazis sent the wireless greetings. It's crude, but it's part of the German game.—W. L. Clark, in Windsor Star.

A Poison Detector

A spoon made from the beak of a hornbill is supposed to be a poison detector in Perak, on the Malay Peninsula. It is said that the spoon turns black when in contact with poison.

It is estimated that should bees perish from the earth, more than half the flowers would vanish, also.

Danes Are Broken-Hearted

Know Their Country Taken By Treachery Is Facing Ruin

The day before the Nazis invaded Denmark the Danish king was assured personally by Germany that Hitler had no intention of sending his forces into that country, Joseph C. Harsch, correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, cabled his paper from Berlin. Yet, while the king was being assured, there were four German coalships at anchor in Copenhagen harbor with soldiers under their hatches. They stayed there in the darkness all day that Monday and all that night. At 5 a.m. they came out to take the capital in the morning mist.

"Denmark is broken-hearted," Harsch writes. "I never dreamed I should ever see such unspoken heartache in a people.

"Physically they are, so far, not badly treated. The forces of occupation are trying to be inconspicuous. Outwardly, one sees only the sentries with fixed bayonets in front of the hotels taken for headquarters, the grim efficient columns of war which move through the streets, the few soldiers off duty gaping at windows full of butter and chocolate and cheese.

"German authorities act through the Danish governmnt. The Danish flag flies everywhere. Germans are trying to prove to the outside world that they can occupy a country gently. But these are not the things that count in the hearts of the people.

"German authorities talked cheerfully about new trade opportunities with Germany. A staff of trade negotiators is already at work on arrangements which will integrate Denmark in the German economy. Perhaps they have schemes which will keep Denmark busy. Germany can provide coal, but not the high quality used in most Danish factories. They will have to be re-equipped in many respects.

"Perhaps some German steel will be allotted to Denmark, but can Germany spare any even if it can continue to get Swedish ore via the Baltic?

"And where will oil and gasoline come from? These are Denmark's major industrial imports.

"The Danes see only these questions and assume their industries soon will be silent. The Germans recognize the impossibility of supplying the fodder necessary to keep Danish dairy farms operating. They calmly assume that if dairying is reduced, a balance can be obtained which will keep butter, eggs, cheese and bacon flowing from the farms.

"But Danish livestock grazes in pastures less than four months of the year. The other eight months the cattle and pigs are fed with imports from the U.S. and Japan. Of the 5,000,000 cows, how many must be butchered that the others may live? How can the prize Danish stock be maintained?

"I found people who were beginning to think that perhaps it might not have been so much worse to go down in fighting desolation than face a future in which their shipping industry, overseas markets and prize cattle all are gone.

"The atmosphere is more unhappy than in Prague. The Czechs have had generations of experience in living under another nation during which the technique of underground activity was bred into them. But the Danes have no such tradition."

Butterfat Percentage Higher

Expert Says Speed In Milking Cows Makes Big Difference

Prof. J. C. Steckley, director of the Western Ontario Experimental Farm at Ridgetown, exposed interesting experiments in milking at the regular assembly of the Buttermakers' Club of Southwestern Ontario held at the Gray Creamery.

Speaking on the care of cream and milk, Prof. Steckley said that the faster a cow is milked the greater is the quantity of milk received and the higher is the percentage of butterfat in the milk. Prof. Steckley quoted as proof for his statement an experiment carried out at the Guelph O. A. C. while he was associated with that college. An experiment was in progress, he said, using 15 milk cows to determine other results, but this fact was determined also.

Sewing Group Is Busy

Buckingham Palace Staff Turns Out Shirts In Record Time

A recent feat of the Queen's sewing group at Buckingham Palace, where women on the staff meet on equal terms women of the Royal Household, was to turn out 600 shirts in record time. These the Queen had forwarded to the Poles, says the London Daily Sketch. The sewing parties do not forget people nearer home. Parcels are being got ready for Scotland, the North of England and mining districts generally.

The chimpanzees in the London zoo are regular tea drinkers. They have it each day in regular cups in a special room set aside for that purpose.

Kerosene lamps were introduced after the introduction of gas lights.

At one time the American flag had 15 stripes.

2359

LOOK OUT FOR YOUR LIVER

It may be the cause of *your* troubles. Buck it up the *right* way, with Fruit-a-tives. Feel grand.

Your liver is the largest organ in your body and most important to your health. It pours out bile to digest food, gets rid of waste, stores energy, allows the proper nourishment to reach your blood. When your liver gets out of order food decomposes in your intestines. You become constipated, stomach and kidneys can't work properly. You feel "rotten"—headachy, backachy, dizzy, dragged out all the time.

Relieve yourself of these miseries, as thousands have—with Fruit-a-tives, for 35 years Canada's largest selling liver remedy. Fruit-a-tives stimulate your liver, bring prompt relief—make you feel like a new person. Get Fruit-a-tives at your druggist's today, 25c, 50c.

FRUIT-A-TIVES Liver Tablets

Heroine Of Last War

World Opinion Saved French Teacher From German Firing Squad

Louise Thuliez, who was condemned to death before a German firing squad in 1915, is back on the Western Front doing her bit for France again.

The French schoolteacher stood with three others beside Edith Cavell in Brussels on July 31, 1915, and heard a German court martial pronounce the extreme penalty on them for engineering the escape of hundreds of Allied prisoners by way of Holland.

Mlle. Thuliez, now 55 years old, escaped the sentence because the execution of Miss Cavell aroused such a world-wide furore that her colleagues won reprieves.

The Frenchwoman spent 33 months in German military prisons. She was released three days before the Armistice by German revolutionists. Returning to Paris, she opened a school for young girls.

The generosity of an American, Mrs. John Hutbard, has enabled her and seven other Frenchwomen to open a canteen "somewhere in the Maginot Line."

GEMS OF THOUGHT

SIMPLICITY

Simplicity, of all things, is the hardest to be copied.—Steele.

Simplicity of character is the natural result of profound thought.—Hazlitt.

"Love one another" (I. John, III: 23), is the most simple and profound counsel of the inspired writer.—Mary Baker Eddy.

Goodness and simplicity are indissolubly united.—Martineau.

Nothing is more simple than greatness; indeed, to be simple is to be great.—Emerson.

There is a majesty in simplicity which is far above the quaintness of wit.—Pope.

Survey Flight Soon

On Proposed Air Route From Edmonton To Vladivostok

Grant McConachie, president of Yukon Southern Air Service, said the first survey flight on a proposed air route from Edmonton to Vladivostok probably would be made this summer.

While in New York recently, he discussed such a service via Alaska with Russian government representatives who apparently were anxious such a route be established, Mr. McConachie said.

Gift From Princesses

A saddle and riding whip from Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose of Great Britain were among the presents received by King Feisal, of Iraq, on his fifth birthday. King Farouk of Egypt sent a small car to the boy king.

Highest And Lowest

In Asia, the earth's surface reaches its highest and lowest points: Mount Everest's snowy summit rises more than 29,000 feet above sea level, while the salty surface waters of the Dead Sea are 1,290 feet below.

Polar bears are known as land animals, yet many of them live their entire lives without ever touching the ground.

The clock on the town hall of Amersham, Bucks, England, has been going for more than 300 years.

OVERSEAS



BRITISH CONSOLS EXPORT • LEGION

$2.50 SENDS 1,000 cigarettes to any Single Military Address Overseas

Mail Order and Remittance to:—
OVERSEAS DEPARTMENT
W. L. MACKENZIE & CO., LTD.
141 Bannatyne Ave. East
Winnipeg, Man.
This offer subject to any change in Government Regulations

SEND THE BOYS THE BEST

NATIONAL
SERVICE

— FOR COMPLETE SATISFACTION —

NATIONAL ELEVATOR COMPANY, LTD.
WINNIPEG — CALGARY — EDMONTON — PORT ARTHUR

2

Machinery For Sale

One John Deere Tractor, Model D, wheel weight solution and power take-off included. Price........ $1,250.00

One John Deere Tractor, Model D, re-built. Price........ $550.00

One I.H.C. 10-ft., low wheeled, stiff tooth, power lift Cultivator. Price........ $125.00

One Massey-Harris, Model 25 Tractor, Steel Wheels, ready to go. Price........ $825.00

One 4-Wheeled Trailer, good tires, Box and Stock Rack. A dandy. Price........ $60.00

W. D. FITZSIMMONS

Phone 24 — Massey-Harris Dealer — DELIA

Opportune
Flour Mill
DELIA

Our Flour is always reliable. It is manufactured from wheat grown in your own district, and ground in your own town.

Patronize your own Flour Mill
Satisfaction Guaranteed

Farmers are solicited to bring in their wheat in exchange for flour, at the usual rates.

TRY OUR NEW
Self-Rising Flour
For Pancakes and Muffins

McKAY & GATES
PROPRIETORS

Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH
OF CANADA
Rev. JOHN S. CLARKE, Minister.

Sunday School	10.30 a.m.
Service of Worship ..	7.30 p.m.
And on Alternate Sundays:	
Craigmyle	11.00 a.m.
Hand Hills	1.30 p.m.
Verdant Valley	12.15 p.m.
Michichi	2.15 p.m.

Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Sunday School

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.
Supt., Mr. N. J. McEwen.
Everybody welcome

Local Grain Prices.
(By I. J. Olsen, Alberta Pool Elevators)

TUESDAY, May 14, 1940.

Wheat (Red Spring)—	
No. 1 Northern	63
No. 2 Northern	.61
No. 3 Northern	57½
No. 4	.53
No. 5	.49½
No. 6	.46½
Feed	42½
Wheat (Garnet)—	
1 c.w.	.56
2 c.w.	55
Oats—	
2 c.w.	.18
Ex. 3 c.w.	.17½
3 c.w.	.16½
Ex. 1 feed	.16
1 feed	.16
2 feed	.13½
Barley—	
No. 2 c.w. 6 row	.25
No. 3 c.w 6 row	23
No. 2 c.w. 2 row	.25
No. 1 Feed	.22
Rye—	
2 c.w.	.42½
3 c.w.	.37½
4 c.w.	.32½
Flax—	
1 c.w.	1.73
2 c.w.	1.69
3 c.w.	1.62
Track Price, basis No. 1 Nor.—	
Fort William	.81⅞
Vancouver	

Dominion Wheat Board Prices
Street Prices in Delia

No. 1. Hard	00
No. 1 Northern	51½
No. 2 Northern	48½
No. 3 Northern	44
No. 4 Northern	37½
No. 5 Wheat	31½
No. 6 Wheat	25
Feed Wheat	20½
No. 1 C.W. Garnet	39½
No. 2 C.W. Garnet	36½
No. 3 C.W. Garnet	34

W. H. SPADY, D.C., Ph. C.
CHIROPRACTOR
Graduate of P.S.C. and Bremer C.C.
Neurocalometer and X-Ray
Office Hours: 10-12, 2-6 Mon., Thurs., Saturday. Evenings, 7 to 8:30.
Phone, 528. DRUMHELLER. Alta

WANTED
Crested Wheat
Grass Seed
Either FORAGE or FAIRWAY

— Brome, Parkland Brome, Alfalfa, Timothy, Western Rye Grass, Alsike, Sweet Clover, Vanguard and Erban Oats

Write, send samples, advising quantity. If in market to buy also write us for prices.

MURRAY SEEDS
EDMONTON, ALTA.

Notice to Creditors and Claimants

In the Estate of ANNIE CAMPBELL WATT, late of Vancouver, British Columbia, Widow, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the estate of the above named ANNIE CAMPBELL WATT, who died on the 25th December, 1939, are required to file with the undersigned by the 30th June, 1940, a full statement, duly verified, of their claims and any securities held by them, and that after that date the Executor will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims so filed, or which have been brought to his knowledge.

Dated at Delia, Alberta, the 23rd April, 1940.

WILLIAM A. LOW,
Delia, Alberta.
3a Solicitor for the Executor.

Notice to Creditors and Claimants

In the Estate of JOHN WATT, late of Vancouver, British Columbia, Gentleman, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the estate of the above named JOHN WATT, who died on the 3rd June, 1939, are required to file with the undersigned by the 30th June, 1940, a full statement, duly verified, of their claims and any securities held by them, and that after that date the Executrix will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims so filed, or which have been brought to her knowledge.

Dated at Delia, Alberta, the 23rd April, 1940.

WILLIAM A. LOW,
Delia, Alberta.
3a Solicitor for the Executrix.

The Delia Times
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS

Jos. McKibbon,...Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $1.50 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1940

CO-OPERATIVE HANDLING OF FARM MACHINERY

The meeting called by the Saskatchewan Wholesale Co operative Association, which was held in Saskatoon recently to consider the co operative handling of farm machinery, did little to unravel so knotty a question. Several suggestions were made, one of which was for the co-operative manufacture of farm machinery—a futile proposition in view of the competition to be met. A more reasonable suggestion was for the handling of the entire output of one of the Canadian factories.

There appears to be general agreement that prices for farm machinery are too high, but there can be no question that the major stumbling block in the path of co-operative handling of farm machinery is that of credit, coupled with its inevitable cororally of bad debts. This, and other factors will be matters for the committee of six appointed to consider, before the next meeting in June.

A WELL-DESERVED TRIBUTE

"His outstanding characteristics were unselfishness and devotion to the duties of his high office. He always strove for the welfare and advancement of the people."

These words were spoken of Michael Savage, premier of New Zealand, who died on March 26th last, by the High Commissioner of that country, a close friend.

For some time past a great deal has been heard in Alberta of the Labor government of New Zealand and its progressive policies, many of which were directly due to the initiative of Mr. Savage. One of his convictions—that high office is not consonant with exploitation—has not been heard of in this province, but it is one that sheds a great light upon the character of the deceased premier, and accounts in full measure for the high tribute quoted above. It is stated he was unselfish, and this was never more clearly shown than when he took office in 1935. The salary as premier of New Zealand is $10,000 a year, but Mr. Savage refused this, instead taking only the ordinary M.P.'s salary of $4,000.

With selfishness and greed so often exhibited in high places, it is refreshing to record this trait in the character of the farmer's boy who rose to be premier of his country, and whose actions spoke more eloquently than endless torrents of mere words.

THE FARM SURPLUS PROBLEM

Hon. J. G Gardiner, dominion minister of agriculture, who recently warned wheat producers against increasing their acreage this spring, has returned to Ottawa with a fresh crop of troubles. The bacon board is said to have a surplus of 30,000,000 pounds of pork in cold storage, while the butter surplus was 10,000,000 pounds greater on May 1 than domestic market requirements, with no apparent export channel open.

With regard to these two commodities, an effort is to be made to increase the domestic consumption of pork, while dairymen, particularly in Quebec and Ontario, are asked to turn from butter to cheese-making, for which there appears to be a demand in Great Britain.

Nor are the prospects for any marked advance in wheat prices to be reckoned upon, since, according to the Bureau of Statistics, there was over 394,000,000 bushels on hand in Canada on April 1.

While Great Britain must import foodstuffs, every effort is being made there to increase home production. 2,000,000 extra acres have been put under the plow last winter, when 60,000 tractors were mobilized to make the achievement possible. A grant of $10 per acre, made by the British government on extra land plowed for fodder crops up to May 15, is an impetus in this direction also.

In Ulster, the government has bought a large number of tractors, making them available to farmers on easy terms, with the result that 250,000 new acres of land have been plowed to aid in British consumption, but there also it is reported that bacon and butter is overproduced.

CRISIS

The titanic blows aimed by the German army at Holland and Belgium led to one immediate result. It resolved Mr. Neville Chamberlain to bow to British public opinion and hand over the direction of warlike policy to the man whose estimate of the intentions of the Nazis was so long disregarded.

No one listening to the dignified speech of renunciation, could not but be struck with its note of sadness, and the sympathy of all generous hearts will go out to the ex-prime minister, who saw all his efforts to preserve his people from the horrors of modern war brought to naught by deliberate treachery on the part of the man who had pledged his word in solemn undertakings.

Fifty years of history has witnessed the growth of envy, on the part of Germany toward England, into the hatred that culminated in the Great War of 1914 18, which is now entering on its final phase. Kaiser Wilhelm's telegram to Paul Kruger was the open avowal of this enmity and, followed by the contemptuous dismissal of the proposals for naval limitation, found its full expression later in the phrase, "Gott Strafe England."

The band of gangsters who now control Germany are without honor, and without mercy. Friends and former comrades, who ventured to differ in opinion, were shot down even in their own houses. Terrorism was found to be successful; fear deterring reprisals. The same tactics mastered Austria and Czecho-Slovakia. The events of past days have shown the depravity of these people who, with assurances of benevolence toward peace-loving and neutral nations, stealthily prepare to strike through them to obtain more advantageous positions from which to attempt the destruction of the one enemy they fear the most.

In the British House of Commons last week, the Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George warned that Great Britain stood in greater peril than at any time during the last war. No less is true of Canada, whose future is bound up with that of the Empire. With our whole resources and energies thrown into this struggle, we shall emerge finally victorious.

Local and District

Mr. and Mrs. W. B Dunlop were visiting in Calgary last week.

• • •

Major R. F. Allen, of Calgary, is a visitor in Delia.

• • •

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Gus Harsch, at Drumheller hospital on April 28, a daughter.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Fitzsimmons, and daughter Ruth, motored to Calgary over the week end.

• • •

Frank Demott, son of Mr. and Mrs Fred Demott, is receiving treatment in Drumheller hospital.

• • •

Mrs. H. B. Limpert was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. Dawson on Sunday last.

• • •

Stan. Walker, of Pincher Creek, was a visitor in Delia on Tuesday of this week.

• • •

Miss Crosweller, R.N., of Drumheller hospital staff, visited at the home of her parents on Sunday.

• • •

Miss Emma Dawson, who recently underwent an operation in Drumheller hospital, is convalescing at the home of her parents in Delia.

• • •

Members of the A.I.A. who applied for sets of potato-eyes are notified to apply for same at Gibson's Implement Warehouse. 20a

• • •

Miss Evelyn Grant underwent an operation for appendicitis in Drumheller hospital on Tuesday of last week, and is reported to be making favorable progress.

• • •

J. T. Armstrong, of The Farmers' Co-operative Store, attended an executive meeting of the Alberta Wholesale Co-operative Association, which was held in Calgary on Tuesday of last week.

• • •

Jack Levitt, of Vancouver, B.C., recently shipped six carloads of cattle to British Packers, Vancouver, through the agency of W. C. King, auctioneer. Forty-one head were obtained from V. J. McNair, about twenty head from Hugh McLaren, and the balance from surrounding districts.

• • •

Warm, drying weather during the past week has enabled a start to be made with seeding on the lighter soils, but little progress has been made so far in the gumbo sections. A heavy rain, starting on Sunday night and continuing in the early hours of Monday morning, caused a further delay in seeding, 0 31 inches having been reported as fallen. The percentage of wheat sown is estimated up to Monday as 5 per cent.

Boys' and Girls' Safety Brigade Does Good Work

One thousand boys and girls in central and northern Alberta have joined the Safety Brigade, organized by the Edmonton branch of the Alberta Motor Association, working in co-operation with radio station CFRN.

Capt. Stanley Duval, well known traveller and lecturer, conducts the safety programs, which are given each Saturday morning from the radio station.

Children signing the safety pledge and sending it in to the radio station or A.M.A. office receive a handsome membership button.

Purpose of the campaign is to impress upon children the need to Stop, Look and Listen before crossing the streets or highways.

Also, they are warned to play safely, avoid running out on the street or highway from between parked cars, playing with matches and other dangerous practices.

Response to the Safety Brigade movement has been so great that plans are being made to carry on the work throughout the summer. This, however will depend upon the response received as to the value of the work, according to officials of the A.M.A.

Card of Thanks

I wish to thank my many friends for kindness shown, the beautiful flowers and cards sent me, while a patient in Drumheller Hospital.

(Signed), LOIS LONG.

RAIL Travel Bargains to EASTERN CANADA

MAY 18th to 29th

RETURN LIMIT — 45 DAYS

From all stations in Ontario (Port Arthur, Armstrong and west), Manitoba Saskatchewan and Alberta, to points in Eastern Canada (east of Port Arthur and Armstrong). Stopovers at any point.

Children, 5 years and under 12, half fare.

SIMILAR LOW FARES FROM EASTERN CANADA TO WESTERN CANADA

MODERN, AIR-CONDITIONED EQUIPMENT on main line trains offers the utmost in travel comfort.

TASTY MEALS in the Dining Car at moderate cost. An even less expensive tray service from the Dining Car to Tourist Car and Coach passengers.

Full information from any Agent
W40-319

CANADIAN NATIONAL

Maple Sugar Harvest

By the end of March nearly 50,000 farmers in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces were harvesting the annual crop of maple syrup and maple sugar. Sap has been running in Western Ontario, and the harvest extends eastward until early in April, by which time more than 20,000,000 trees will have been tapped and the new product will be on the market. Last year the run was comparatively low due to unfavourable weather conditions. To get the best yield several hours of sunshine during the daytime followed by some frost at night are required. In 1939 the total yield of maple syrup was 2,302,200 gallons, and the production of maple sugar was 2,900,200 pounds. The Province of Quebec accounts for about 80 per cent. of the total output of maple products, with the Eastern Townships as the centre of production. It is expected that the demand this year for maple products will be greater than for several previous years.

Relief Rolls Lower

Victoria. — British Columbia relief rolls were 21 per cent lower in March 1940, than in the same month of last year, according to figures issued by the provincial relief department. The records show that 40 per cent of the heads of families and 60 per cent of single recipients are more than 50 years of age.

Figures in Alberta for the month of December, 1939, show a decrease of approximately 33 per cent in the number on relief. In all provinces 287,012 persons were returned to a self-supporting basis, of which Saskatchewan accounted for 229,617. The report shows 626,466 relief recipients in Canada during the month.



The ALBERTA PACIFIC ELEVATOR AGENT
... is your Community Neighbor and Partner. You will find him qualified to provide satisfactory Grain Marketing Service

IN THE DAYS OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS

When Mary, Queen of Scots, was imprisoned in Tutbury Castle, Walsingham, in 1570, she furnished proof that beer was more than the drink of the commoner. She had her secretary enquire "at what place near Tutbury beer may be provided for Her Majesty's use" to which Sir Ralph Sadler, governor of the castle, replied: "Beer may be had at Burton three miles off."

TODAY
BEER

Is the traditional beverage of companionship and moderation — always associated with good friends.

ASK FOR—INSIST ON
Alberta Made Beer
"the BEST BEER MADE"

This Advertisement Is Not Inserted by the Alberta Liquor Control Board, or by the Government of the Province of Alberta.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE ACQUISITION ORDER

IMPORTANT NOTICE

As announced by the Minister of Finance, the Foreign Exchange Acquisition Order, 1940, has been enacted by Order-in-Council under the authority of the War Measures Act.

Unless exempted by the Order, every resident of Canada who, on May 1st, 1940, has any foreign currency in his possession, ownership or control, whether in Canada or outside Canada, is required forthwith to sell such foreign currency to an Authorized Dealer (i.e. a branch of a chartered bank) for payment in Canadian dollars at the official buying rate of the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

"Foreign currency", for the purposes of the Order, means any currency (excluding coin) other than Canadian currency and includes bank notes, postal notes, money orders, cheques, travellers' cheques, prepaid letters of credit, bank drafts and other similar instruments payable in any currency other than Canadian currency, and also includes any amount in foreign currency of which a resident has a right to obtain payment by reason of a deposit, credit or balance of any kind at or with a bank, savings bank, trust company, loan company, stockbroker, investment dealer or other similar depository.

The Order does not require the sale of any foreign securities.

The Order does **not** affect any foreign currency, deposit or securities of any non-resident of Canada and for greater certainty the Order expressly declares that a non-resident visiting Canada for business or pleasure for a period or periods not exceeding six months in the year continues to be a non-resident for the purposes of the Order unless such person enters or has entered Canada with the intention of becoming a permanent resident.

No resident is required to sell any foreign currency if he satisfies the Foreign Exchange Control Board that he held such foreign currency on May 1st, 1940, solely as trustee or agent for a non-resident and that the non-resident's interest therein had not been acquired from a resident since September 15th, 1939, except in a manner approved by the Board.

Under certain conditions stipulated in Section 1 (b) of the Order, a resident who is not a Canadian citizen may be granted exemption, but only after application for exemption is approved by the Board.

No life insurance company incorporated in Canada is required by the Order to sell any foreign currency which it needs for the purpose of carrying on its business outside Canada.

Further particulars may be obtained from branches of chartered banks. Any resident who has any foreign currency in his possession, ownership or control on May 1st, 1940, regardless of amount, should consult his bank at once in order to ascertain the extent to which he is affected by the Order.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL BOARD